

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Friday, the 23rd March 1934.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the Hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) in the Chair.

PRESENT :

Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	Maharaja of Venkatagiri, The.
Krishnan Nayar, Kt., The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Archibald.	Metherell, Mr. J. K.
Stokes, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The Hon. Sir Hopetoun.	Moses, Mr. P. C.
Raja of Bibbili, The Hon. the.	Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Rajan, The Hon. Mr. P. T.	Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S.	Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Muthu Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.	Narasimhaswami, Rao Sahib D. V.
Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.	Palat, Mr. R. M.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.	Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Pattagar of Palayakottai, The.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.	Peddi Raju, Mr. P.
Birley, Mr. F.	Pocker Sahib Bahadur B.
Devadasan, Mr. M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Duraiiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Ramachandra Rao, Diwan Bahadur M.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Diwan Bahadur N.	Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.	Ramamurti, Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala.
Indrayya, Mr. C.	Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.	Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Krishnayya Choudari, Mr. P. V.	Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Krishnamurti, Rao Bahadur D.	Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Krishnan, Mr. C.	Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, The.	Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Ladden, Mr. W. W.	Simhachalam Pantulu, Mr. G.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.	Singam Ayyangar, Mr. K.
Langley, Mr. W. K. M.	Siva Raj, Rao Sahib N.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.	Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. Conran.
	Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
	Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R.
	Sriramulu, Mr. G.
	Subbarayan, Dr. P.

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PRESENT—cont.

Subrahmanya Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
 Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
 Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
 Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Sahib.
 Thangal, Mr. P. M.
 Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. J. A.
 Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
 Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
 Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.

Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur
 R. K.
 Viswanatha Rao, Diwan Bahadur
 V. N.
 Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan
 Bahadur.
 Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
 Zamindar of Kirlampudi, The.
 Zamindar of Mirzapuram, The.

1.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Labour

Measures for relieving unemployment.

* 825 Q.—MR. M. B. RANGASWAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have any measures under contemplation to relieve the educated and uneducated unemployment in the Presidency?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know, Sir, whether any statistics have been prepared showing the extent of unemployment among the educated and the uneducated classes?"

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"No, Sir."

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether the Government are proposing to obtain statistics?"

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"There is no such proposal before the Government."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider this question seriously taking into consideration the facts mentioned in the Police reports and also taking into consideration that so much of mental and physical energy is being wasted in our country?"

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"I do not know the object in making such enquiries. I do not think any useful purpose would be served by making such enquiries."

MR. M. S. SRESHTA:—"May I know whether any proposal has been examined by Government for the purpose of finding out if relief can be given to the unemployed?"

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"No, Sir."

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware that letting loose a large number of educated unemployed persons in the Presidency is dangerous to society and will cause unrest to Government? "

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I am thankful to the Hon. Member for the information."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" May I know whether the Government are prepared to consider the question? "

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" I do not think it is possible on account of our financial position."

Prisons and Prisoners

Political prisoners in jails as on 28th February 1934.

* 826 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the number of political prisoners in each of the jails in this Presidency was on 1st January 1934;

(b) how many of them have yet to serve a period of more than three months; and

(c) how many of them have got remission of sentences and what such remission is due to?

A.—(a) The number of prisoners, convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement, in jails as on 28th February 1934 was 77. The Government have no information in regard to the number in each jail.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" May I know, Sir, in view of the fact that the political atmosphere in the country has settled down and there is absolutely no Civil Disobedience Movement now, whether the Hon. the Law Member will consider the advisability of remitting the unexpired terms of imprisonment of these 77 prisoners? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" The release of the Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners is being considered by the Government from time to time."

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—" Is there any such consideration now being made, Sir? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am not in a position to give an answer to that question."

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Irrigation

Damage caused by the Vatchili drain in the Godavari Central Delta.

* 827 Q.—Mr. G. SRIRAMULU: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been petitions sent up to the Government by the ryots of the villages of Vaddiparru, Vatchili, Vasanthavada, Atreyapuram, Lolla, Vadapalli, etc., in the East Godavari district since 1925;

(b) whether the special party has ever gone to the central delta; if so, whether the Government have given any instructions to the special party with regard to the irrigation facilities to the lands at the head of the main and bank canals in the central delta;

(c) whether the Government have received petitions about the havoc rendered by the Vatchili drain; and

(d) what the steps taken by the Government are to safeguard the ryots against the damages caused by Vatchili drain?

A.—(a) No such petitions are readily traceable.

(b) Presumably the special party which worked in the Godavari Western Delta for the localization of the permanent, rotational and excluded zones is referred to. This party did not work in the Central delta.

(c) No.

(d) The Government will enquire.

Mr. G. SRIRAMULU:—“ May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (c), whether the Government are aware that much damage is caused to the ryots by the Vatchili drain? ”

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I have no information on the point, but I am enquiring into the matter, as stated in the printed answer to clause (d). ”

Land Revenue Administration

Executive instructions to Revenue Divisional Officers in regard to collection of kists.

* 828 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any executive order or instruction has been issued to the Revenue Divisional Officers suggesting to, or compelling, them to exercise all the resources at their command in the matter of the collection of the kists; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the table of the House?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government are not aware of the issue of any such orders to Revenue Divisional Officers, but the officers of the Revenue Department are expected to exercise when necessary the powers conferred on them to enable them to collect the land revenue.

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—“ May I know whether the Government officers are taking more coercive steps this year than in previous years? ”

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ Government have no information.”

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ May I know from the Hon. the Revenue Member whether Collectors of districts have issued stringent circulars to their subordinate officers to see that the tax is collected somehow or other? ”

The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—“ I have no information on the point.”

Need for remission of land revenue in Malabar on account of fallen trees.

* 829 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the resettlement rates of land revenue were introduced in Malabar;

(b) whether at any time the Government or the Board of Revenue called for reports from the Collector of Malabar in regard to fallen trees and the need for granting temporary or permanent remission; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the reports received on the subject?

A.—(a) Resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1336 in the
• Wynad taluk, in fasli 1341 in the taluks of Palghat, Calicut and Walluvanad and in fasli 1342 in the Kurumbranad taluk. They are being introduced in the current fasli in the remaining plains taluks.

(b) & (c) No such report has been called for by the Government since July 1931. The Government have no information whether the Board of Revenue called for any such report.

Local Self-Government

Alleged irregularities in the conduct of elections to the Chingleput District Board held in June 1932:

* 830 Q.—Mr. V. M. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, in connexion with the elections held in June 1932 to the District Board of Chingleput, the counterfoils relating to the third booth of Uttiramerur and the entire counterfoils of the Kammalampundi booths were missing;

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(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to trace the missing bundles of counterfoils or to take any disciplinary action against those responsible;

(c) whether it is a fact that the petitioner communicated these irregularities to the Secretary to the Local Self-Government, Madras, and if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(d) what action has been taken for this alleged negligence on the part of the Government and whether all the counterfoils have since been traced and are in safe custody in the event of their being required for scrutiny by a competent court of law?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of this.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) & (d) A petition was received from Mr. T. Sabapathi Mudaliyar and he was informed that Government found on investigation that the allegations made by him against the Tahsildar of Conjeeveram were incorrect.

Medical Administration

Appointment of a woman doctor to the Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Kasaragod.

* 831 Q.—Khan Bahadur MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the hospital committee of the Kasaragod Taluk Headquarters Hospital was asked by the Government whether a woman doctor is required for the hospital;

(b) what the report and recommendation are of the committee; and

(c) what the daily attendance was of the male and female out-patients respectively of the Kasaragod Taluk Headquarters Hospital in the month of January last?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Males—207.

Females—133.

Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—“ In view of the large number of ladies attending the hospital, may I know whether Government would consider the advisability of sanctioning a lady doctor for the hospital? ”

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—“ I have already stated in answer to a similar question that the matter would be considered as soon as funds are available.

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Number of L.I.M.'s turned out by the School of Indian Medicine, Madras.

* 832 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of L.I.M.'s turned out by the Government School of Indian Medicine each year since it was started?

A.—A statement ^a furnishing the information required is laid on the table.

Public Health

Rural reconstruction scheme at work in Chingleput district.

* 833 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a scheme of rural reconstruction is being worked in Chingleput district under the direct supervision of the Public Health department; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House full details of the scheme?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy ^b of G.O. No. 1467 (50-S), P.H., dated 30th June 1933, which contains the details of the scheme as approved by Government is placed on the table of the House.

By-laws of the Coimbatore Municipality for water-supply.

* 834 Q.—MR. V. T. ARASU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Coimbatore Municipality has applied for sanction for their revised by-laws for water-supply;

(b) whether the Government have passed orders thereon;

(c) the names of other municipalities which have likewise applied to the Government for sanction of by-laws; and

(d) whether the Government passed orders on them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Final orders on the subject have to be passed by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to whom the powers of the Government to approve and confirm or cancel or alter by-laws framed by local bodies have been delegated since the year 1930. He has however addressed the Government for orders on the Council's proposal to grant house connexions on the tap-rate basis by taking agreements in advance from the owners

^a Printed as Appendix I at page 732 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix II at pages 732-754 infra.

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or occupiers pending the issue of final orders on the revised by-laws and the matter is still under consideration.

(c) & (d) No other application has been received by the Government.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" May I know, Sir, how long will it take for Government to pass final orders? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" As stated in the printed answer, it is a matter for the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards; but I shall remind him and see that the matter is expedited."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" May I tell the Hon. Minister that a lot of water is being wasted and the people are also put to great inconvenience on account of this? "

The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—" I shall see that immediate action is taken."

Right of user by the Adi-Dravidas of Malarasur village, Lalgudi taluk, of the waters of the Peria Eri.

* 835 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Peria Eri (big lake) in Malarasur village, Lalgudi taluk, Trichinopoly district, is a public or a private tank;

(b) if it is a public tank whether it is true that Adi-Dravidas were not permitted to draw drinking water from that tank;

(c) whether it is a fact that water in the Chinna Eri (small lake) which the Adi-Dravidas were using for drinking purposes has become saline and unfit for human consumption and that the Adi-Dravidas were prevented from taking water from the big lake on the ground that it was not customary for them to take water from the big lake;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Trichinopoly district and the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, were petitioned by the Adi-Dravidas of that village and as a result it is proposed to sink a new well in the Cheri itself for the use of the Adi-Dravidas; and

(e) whether it is the policy of the Government to save the caste Hindus from being penalized according to the amended Local Boards Act, by sinking new wells for the exclusive use of the Adi-Dravidas?

A.—(a) It is a public tank, but is not maintained by the local board concerned.

(b) It has hitherto been used exclusively by the caste people who maintain it.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) No. A reference has been made to the Panchayat Board in the matter.

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Agriculture.

Research work on betel vine in Poonamallee conducted by the Government Mycologist.

* 836 Q.—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the nature of special investigations done by the Government Mycologist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore, during the year 1933;

(b) the nature of research work done by the Government Mycologist on betel vine in Poonamallee, Chingleput district, and the number of times he visited the place during 1933; and

(c) the cost of tour undertaken in July 1933 and the nature of work done during this tour?

A.—(a) & (b) Attention is invited to the reports of the subordinate officers for 1932–33. The Government Mycologist visited Poonamallee only once in 1933.

(c) The total cost of the Mycologist's tours in July 1933 was Rs. 47-11-0 which included travelling allowances for visits to Tiruvallur and other places in the district during the tour to Poonamallee. The tour to Poonamallee was undertaken to inspect a betel vine garden where experiments to control betel vine wilt were in progress.

Co-operation.

Propaganda work among the Depressed Classes for the popularization of the Co-operative movement.

* 837 Q.—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Co-operative department are taking to do propaganda work among the Depressed Classes in the city and the mufassal for the creation of more co-operative societies among the Depressed Classes and generally to point out the benefits of the co-operative movement;

(b) whether the Co-operative department give facilities to non-official agencies that do co-operative work among the Depressed Classes in the city;

(c) if so, what they are; if not, why not; and

(d) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies refused to register the Depressed Classes Co-operators' Federation in the city; if so, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) In view of the present condition of the movement, the policy of the department is not to encourage the organization of new societies, but to devote all its attention to the

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rectification and consolidation of existing societies. The department has not however stopped completely the registration of new societies but is proceeding cautiously. The propaganda work is not at present done by the Government staff but by the district central banks or federations wherever the latter exist.

- (b) & (c) Yes. The Madras District Co-operative Central Bank is the constituted body for the city for propaganda and the organization of new societies.
- (d) The Madras Depressed Classes Co-operators' Federation applied to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for registration under the Co-operative Societies Act. But as there exists already a duly constituted co-operative society, viz., the Madras District Central Bank, for this purpose, the Registrar considered that there was no need for the registration of another society.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Development that, under what section of the Act, the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank becomes the constituted body for purposes of propaganda?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Notice."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Am I to understand, Sir, that no other body than the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank can undertake propaganda?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I cannot say anything off-hand."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Will the Government reconsider their decision to register the Depressed Classes Co-operators' Federation?"

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"If the matter comes up before the Government, it will be considered."

Fisheries.

Expenditure on account of the Tanur Research Station.

* 838 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what the experiments conducted in the Tanur Research Station during the past five years were;

(b) what the results achieved so far are;

(c) what the qualifications of the Research Assistants are who have been conducting these experiments; and

(d) what the amounts spent so far under non-recurring and recurring charges are?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the administration reports of the last five years.

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- (c) Except the assistant now in charge of the station who is a graduate in Zoology, others who held charge possessed no academical qualification but considerable experience and ability sufficient to carry on experiments under the direction of the Director.
- (d) The expenditure incurred every year is recorded in the administration report of the department. Details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure are not available with Government but the building, plant, laboratory, etc., were valued in 1932 at Rs. 39,120.

Experiments with drier carried on at the Tanur Research Station.

* 839 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether experiments with the drier are being carried on at the Tanur Research Station;

(b) whether the Research Assistant in charge of the experiment is qualified for the purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the experiment with the drier was conducted by Sir F. Nicholson;

(d) whether the defect observed by Sir F. Nicholson has been remedied; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to call for the observations recorded by the present Director of Fisheries and place them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes, under the orders of the Director of Fisheries.

(c) Yes.

(d) From paragraph 63 of the administration report for 1932–33 it will be observed that the experiments have attained some success.

(e) The Director's observation are contained in paragraphs 61–63 of the latest administration report.

Imposition of the condition of financial guarantee in respect of fish-curing yards.

* 840 Q.—MR. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of fish-curing yards closed on the West Coast as a measure of retrenchment;

(b) whether the Government insist on fishermen giving financial guarantee in the case of Baikampadi and Nattika yards;

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(c) whether the principle of financial guarantee is imposed in respect of all yards including those on the East Coast; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the extent of operations and the cost of running the yards both on the West and East Coasts?

A.—(a) Nine.

(b) Yes.

(c) The principle is imposed in the case of new and temporary yards.

(d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for 1932-33, pages 20-27 and 72.

Proposal to open a Fisheries Training School at Tuticorin.

* 841 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the number of new schools opened by the Fisheries Department during 1933-34;

(b) the number of teachers trained in the Fisheries Training Institute appointed in the new schools and also the additional teachers appointed for the existing schools;

(c) the number of teachers who have passed out of the Training Institute who are still unemployed;

(d) whether it is proposed to admit more pupil teachers for training during 1934-35;

(e) whether the Government hope to provide employment to all trained teachers either in the existing schools or proposed new schools;

(f) whether the Government have at any time considered the proposal to confine training in fisheries only in the Training Institute;

(g) whether stipends are paid to pupil teachers undergoing training even though there is no prospect of their immediate employment;

(h) whether the Director of Public Instruction has ever been consulted on the necessity for the continuance of the Training Institute as it is run at present;

(i) whether the Government have under consideration a proposal to open another Training Institute at Tuticorin; and

(j) whether there are schools maintained by the Fisheries Department on the East Coast?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) From the information available it appears that there are 20 such teachers.

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- (d) The question will be considered.
- (e) Yes, provided there are vacancies.
- (f) Yes.
- (g) When pupil teachers are admitted for training, they will be given stipends.
- (h) No.
- (i) Not at present.
- (j) No.

Industries.

Teaching of motor-driving and mechanism in the Industrial Schools maintained by Government.

* 842 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) the industrial schools maintained by the Government in which motor-driving and mechanism were being taught;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a measure of retrenchment the subject is not taught in these schools;

(c) whether there is a proposal to insist on training in a recognized institution before a driving licence is granted; and

(d) whether proposals for the re-introduction of motor-driving as a subject in the industrial schools is under the consideration of Government?

A.—(a) The schools at Madura, Calicut, Mangalore and Bellary.

(b) Yes; and also on the ground that at Calicut and Madura facilities for learning driving were available in private institutions.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—“ May I know how many pupils there were in each of the classes for motor-driving and mechanism, before they were abolished, in the schools at Madura, Calicut, Mangalore and Bellary? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Notice, Sir.”

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ May I know from the Government whether there are any institutions in Bellary where motor-driving is taught, I mean private institutions? ”

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Yes, it was on a report to that effect that instruction in motor-driving in the Industrial school was stopped.”

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Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" May I know, whether any representations were received by the Hon. the Minister protesting against the abolition of teaching motor-driving in these schools? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" It was abolished some years ago. At that time probably some representations were received, but not recently."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA:—" Will the Hon. Minister kindly examine the question again? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I am afraid it is too late now."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Will the Hon. Minister make enquiries whether there are private institutions at Bellary where motor-driving is taught? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" Even if enquiry is made, it is not possible to reopen the question."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHOUDARI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that persons can get at least some job after such training and thus earn for themselves? "

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" It may be so. When there are other means of learning, I do not see why public money should be spent."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation.

Excavation of a drainage channel in Vishnuvakkam cheri.

843 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the promise made in answer to clause (c) of question No. 660, dated 13th March 1933, to raise the level of the cheri site to the north and east of Survey No. 177 and excavate a drainage channel in Vishnuvakkam cheri has been carried out; if not, when the same will be executed?

A.—After the extension of the Karikalavakkam tank-bund, the Vishnuvakkam cheri is free from danger. Of the two S. Nos. 177 and 178 cheri site poramboke S. No. 178 has been transferred to grazing ground poramboke and there is a proposal to transfer S. No. 177 to assessed waste and assign it on patta. A new cheri is being formed very near the existing cheri which will be free from any danger of water. The Collector has also reported that he has seen the cheri and that it is now protected by the extension of the tank-bund. In these circumstances it is considered that nothing need be done to the existing cheri either to raise its level or to form a channel as formerly proposed.

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Medical Administration.

Employment of Sisters belonging to Religious Orders as nurses in the hospitals.

844 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sisters of Religious communities employed as nurses in the various Government hospitals in this Presidency;

(b) the different nationalities they belong to;

(c) how many of them are permanent and how many temporary;

(d) how many of them were entertained before 1929 and how many after 1929;

(e) how many of those entertained after 1929 are permanent and how many still temporary;

(f) what advantages have been derived by employing Religious Sisters in preference to nurses, both Indian and Anglo-Indian, trained in the Madras Government hospitals; if none, why have the former been entertained;

(g) whether the Madras trained nurses were tried and found wanting in all hospitals where Religious Sisters are now working;

(h) whether, wherever there were vacancies for nurses in Government hospitals, the vacancies were advertised and applications called for from qualified Madras trained nurses before appointing Sisters; if not, why not;

(i) (i) how many of them have resigned service, ever since the scheme of entertaining Religious Sisters was inaugurated;

(ii) from which hospitals; and

(iii) for what reasons;

(j) whether it is a fact that in some Government hospitals the expenditure has increased after the Madras trained nurses were replaced by Religious Sisters;

(k) why are sisters who do not belong to British Nationality being entertained after 1929 in spite of G.O. No. 712, Public, dated 2nd July 1929; and

(l) whether the sanction of the Local Government was obtained before appointing them in each case; if not, why not?

A.—(a) 38.

(b) British	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Irish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anglo-Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
German	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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French	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Swiss	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(c) Permanent 29.

Temporary 9.

(d) Number employed before the 2nd July 1929 ... 22

• Number employed after 2nd July 1929 ... 16

(e) Seven sisters are permanent and the remaining nine are temporary.

(f) The religious sisters came to be employed under an arrangement with their respective missions at a time when a sufficient number of nurses trained in Government Hospitals were not available.

(g) Madras trained nurses became available in sufficient numbers only recently.

(h) Nurses are available for appointment immediately after the examination which are held half-yearly; nurses whose services are required are appointed to vacancies which exist. There was thus no necessity to advertise the vacancies.

(i) (1), (2) and (3) A list * of religious sisters who resigned their appointments with the reasons therefor is attached.

(j) The expenditure on account of the employment of nurses whether religious or secular is the same.

(k) & (l) Orders in G.O. No. 712, Public, dated 2nd July 1929, are applicable to the members of the nursing staff only after 20th August 1930, the date on which the Madras Medical Subordinate Service Rules (General Branch) were issued. The question whether the sisters employed after this date should be retained in service or not is under the consideration of the Government.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the Periyar Irrigation Tanks (Preservation) Act, 1934, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 15th March 1934."

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III.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908, FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES (BILL No. 12 OF 1931).

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, may I with your permission, move that item * No. I on the agenda be taken up for consideration after all the other items on the agenda are disposed of."

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I second it, Sir."

The motion was agreed to.

IV.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1933-34.

GRANT I—LAND REVENUE—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 65,300 under Grant I—Land Revenue—Reserved.'

" Sir, this sum is made up of two items, one relating to Survey and Settlement—Professional Survey parties—Pay of establishments and amounting to Rs. 17,400; and the other relating to Assignments and Compensations—Other charges and amounting to Rs. 47,900. The increase under the first head is due to revised estimates based upon the actual requirements. This increase is partly due to the fact that when the Board of Revenue submitted their original estimates, we made a reduction in the sum which was mentioned by the Board of Revenue on account of probable savings based on a comparison of actuals with estimates in previous years with reference to these savings and following the precedents of previous years, a lump sum reduction of Rs. 25,100 was made. In making this reduction, the fact that on the abolition of a large number of temporary posts as a result of the reduction in the number of Survey parties, most of the permanent men holding higher temporary posts would revert to their substantive appointments and would draw higher permanent pay than those who acted for them before, was taken into account. The Board of Revenue has explained that the establishment according to the number statement submitted with its original Budget estimates had been working throughout the year, and thus the probable saving anticipated by the Government had not actually accrued. The post of Sub-Assistant Director of Survey ordered to be abolished was retained during 1933-34 under orders passed in May 1933 for work in connexion with the survey of two blocks in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area in the Tanjore district. Another item of increase under this head is due to excess expenditure of Rs. 3,100 on account of boundary pillars and hired labour.

" The second item covers increase of Rs. 1,000 under malikhanas and Rs. 46,900 on account of other charges. The latter includes assignments to local bodies of fishery rents collected by the Revenue

* Reconsideration of the Bill further to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, for certain purposes (Bill No. 12 of 1931).

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Department and expenditure under this head is expected to amount to Rs. 35,000 between January and March 1934. The nature of the expenditure under all these items is subject to fluctuations and it is very difficult to estimate the requirements correctly in advance."

11-15 a.m. * The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know how the cut motion given notice of by Mr. Basheer Ahmed, to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100, to urge the postponement of giving effect to the resettlement rates in the Salem district is relevant to the issue."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"This shortage of money is put under the head Survey and Settlement. The increase is mainly under Pay and Establishments. The establishment is based on actual requirements. We are not now concerned with the next year. In the current year it is only with regard to survey and settlement that this demand arises. If they are going to give effect to the proposals they will require further money. I want to say that they need not incur extra expenditure so far as the district of Salem is concerned. If they abandon the operations, they can have a saving. That is my point, Sir."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"My fear is if there is any proposal in this cut motion asking for any reduction on the ground of increase of establishment, it will be quite in order. On the other hand, if the whole principle of the postponement of settlement operations is taken up, district after district will come forward and probably another Budget discussion will have to take place. That is exactly my fear and so it is not in order."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"My next point is to impress the need for having all proprietary estates surveyed and to afford survey facilities to those proprietors."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That brings in a new principle altogether and I do not think a supplementary demand is a proper place for that."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I can speak on the Demand, Sir."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will have to stop the hon. Member if he speaks of settlement rates in Salem."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I wish to point out that the Government should make certain exceptions in certain districts at any rate. If the whole survey policy is not to be revised, at least in certain districts, considering the circumstances and the present conditions prevailing, they can postpone giving effect to the settlement proposals in a particular district. What is required is, Sir, that whatever they have done so far, they need not go on incurring further expenditure and come forward with supplementary demands. If they would pursue a policy of stopping where they have gone and then reconsider the whole question at least in particular districts and peculiar circumstances, that will be in the interests of economy. I want not to speak

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on the general question of the poor ryots, but I want that the Government need not be going on increasing their settlement operations. They must stop without incurring any further expenditure in surveying areas. They could attend to areas which require survey on the proprietary estates. I want Government to view this favourably by way of curtailing expenditure instead of increasing expenditure."

* The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I have before explained on the floor of the House that we regard it necessary to carry on the present system of land revenue and settlement as long as the present form of administration is in force; otherwise it is impossible to ensure that each district shall pay its fair share of the land revenue. The system involves a re-examination about the incidence of land revenue taxation in each area once in thirty years and it is desirable that we should carry on that re-examination. It may involve an increase in taxation in particular areas but it does sometimes involve reduction. There have been instances in which reductions has been made. So, the question whether any enhancement of rates of assessment is to be brought into force immediately or postponed is a matter for consideration with reference to the situation existing at the time when the new rates should come into force. I may point out that the imposition of additional rates is not the only effect of a resettlement. We undertake at resettlement a very careful examination of the economic condition of the ryots in each district. It is most desirable in my opinion that the Government should make a very careful examination of the economic condition of the people from time to time."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT X—SECRETARIAT AND HEADQUARTER ESTABLISHMENTS—
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,200 under Grant X—Secretariat and Headquarter Establishments—District Administration and Miscellaneous—Reserved.'

"Sir, this sum is made up of seven items as is explained in the note which has been placed before the House. I do not think that I need go through every one of these items in detail, but there is one large item about which perhaps I may give the House some more information, that is the fourth item 'Pay of officers,' Rs. 74,000. There is very little information given under that head in the note placed before the House. The first reason for this large increase is the fact that more officers of the provincial civil service have been in charge of divisions reserved for officers of the Indian Civil Service; that means a saving to Government on the whole. Secondly, the pay of special

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deputy collectors for land acquisition work for local bodies is debitable to this head. Thirdly a certain number of senior deputy collectors have been reverted to the ordinary line from the co-operative department, that has had the effect of replacing some junior officers in the Revenue Department by these senior officers. Fourthly an additional special deputy collector was employed for Estates Land Act work in the Ramnad district. I think, Sir, there is no other item about which I need go into detail unless hon. Members wish to have further information than is given in the note."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT XI—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIATS AND MISCELLANEOUS—
TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 64,300 under Grant XI—Ministers, Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred.'

"The extra expenditure as regards the Ministers' travelling allowance this year over the amount budgeted for is mainly due to the Ministers' tours to Simla and Delhi which were unexpected and could not be provided for in the Budget. The figures will show that even this increase is much less than the travelling allowance incurred in 1930-31. The excess expenditure of Rs. 6,100 is due to payment of leave salaries to Assistant Secretaries and the appointment of a special temporary Assistant Secretary during the absence on leave of the Secretary, the employment of temporary special establishment in connexion with the examination of the financial position of the taluk boards and the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act and the payment of travelling allowance to a Special Officer for his journey to Simla as a representative of the Road-Rail Conference and the travelling allowance of the Special Officer for the abolition of taluk boards. Under the head 'General Administration' the cost of Rs. 800 is due to the excess expenditure on postage owing to the large number of circulars issued to the panchayats. Under the head 'General Administration' the excess expenditure of Rs. 46,400 relates to amounts forfeited during elections. The question as to whether the Government or the local bodies should get the money was not decided. It has been since decided that as the cost of the elections is met by the local bodies it was therefore fair that the deposits should go to the local bodies. It was originally considered that this could be done by an abatement of the charges recoverable from local bodies. It is now considered that the simpler procedure would be to move for the supplementary grant."

11-30 a.m. Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, I do not propose to move my cut motion, or that part of it touching on the travelling

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allowance of Ministers, in view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has already given the details saying that the extra expenditure for the Ministerial tour was due to the tour to Delhi. Certainly it was unexpected and no one could have provided for it in the Budget. But I may suggest one thing in this connexion. As has been remarked by the Accountant-General time and again, the progress of expenditure may be watched and a programme of Ministers' tours may be drawn up in advance and on that basis, for the purpose of the Budget, calculations may be made. The progress of expenditure from month to month should be available to the Finance Department, and, on the basis of that, if calculations are made and funds allotted, it should be possible not to exceed the allotted amount. I want the Finance Department to keep a close watch over the expenditure and when as it comes up.

"Now, Sir, my second reason for giving notice of the cut motion is to urge upon making adequate provision for the employment of taluk board clerks on the abolition of taluk boards."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"How does that question come under this Grant?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, this is one of the several items making up the Grant."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Which item?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Item 6, Sir, which speaks of probable expenditure on travelling allowance likely to be drawn by the Special Officer to be appointed in connexion with the abolition of taluk boards. My motion is covered by this item."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"But what connexion has this item with the re-employment of taluk board clerks?"

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, the Special Officer is going to make arrangements in connexion with the organization of the district boards in consequence of the abolition of taluk boards. It is stated that it is the intention that the absorption of the taluk board employees should also be considered by the Special Officer. It seems to me that he should therefore examine the question how far the ex-employees could be absorbed and what arrangement should be made for the purpose. I hope the Special Officer has to do that and advise the Government, but if it is not part of the duties of this officer, I shall not speak on that. I would wait for an answer from the Hon. Minister."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, for the purpose of finding out whether taluk board employees are to be provided for, I believe it is not necessary for the Special Officer to tour in the districts. He will have other work to do. As regards this, we have addressed district boards and taluk boards to let us have detailed information as to the number of clerks at present employed, the number who could be absorbed and the number who will be in excess for a temporary period. The

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expenditure which may be involved in the travelling allowance of the Special Officer will not be incurred in connexion with the staff of the taluk boards."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Sir, I submit that if you are going to rule that this question does not come under item 6, it would come under item 4 which speaks of the examination of the financial position of taluk boards and the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919. The re-employment of ex-taluk board clerks will come under this."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Hon. Minister said just now that the purpose for which the Special Officer is going to be appointed is not to examine the question of reinstating the employees of taluk boards, but to examine the financial aspects of the abolition of the taluk boards. I think that is what the Hon. Minister said."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, this appointment question cropped up this year after the passing of the Taluk Boards Abolition Bill. The duties which are entrusted to him, as laid down in the communiqué, are that from the headquarters here he should call upon the various local bodies for certain returns and issue instructions to them to give effect to the Government proposals. Though it may be that in his tours the Special Officer may not be directly keeping in touch with the question of the re-employment of these clerks, even sitting at headquarters he will have to consider the various reports of taluk board presidents and advise Government in regard to the re-employment of these men and so on. All that the Hon. the Chief Minister has said is that his tours will not be specially for this purpose alone. He did not say that the Special Officer during his tours will not consider this question. He did not say that the Special Officer will be prevented from discussing this question with the taluk board officials to see how best their difficulty may be solved. Further there is the question of the temporary establishment newly created also coming under this Grant. The cut motion therefore would come under the duties of the Special Officer, either on tour or at headquarters. Lastly, the Government will have to consider in appointing this Special Officer the duties to be entrusted to him. Under this category also, this motion will come. On these three points this motion will be relevant."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"I have no objection to the discussion of this point. What I have stated is that the tours of the Special Officer will not be undertaken for the purpose of deciding the future of these taluk board employees. This is one of the duties which he has to attend to at headquarters. But, as we are not now concerned with the salary of the Special Officer this question, I think, will not be relevant."

... Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, my point is only this: that the Minister having appointed the Special Officer and a

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temporary staff to examine the financial position of the taluk boards, he should see that some equitable rules are framed to do justice to the aggrieved taluk board employees who are going to be thrown out of employment by reason of the abolition of the taluk boards. I have already come to know that, ever since the Press Communiqué was issued, saying that the taluk boards are going to be abolished, some district board presidents are exercising the power, which they now have but which they will not have, after orders have been passed by the Government on the subject, to confirm all probationers and temporary employees who are their favourites and also increasing the allowances and salaries wherever possible. I understand that in particular districts, anticipating the results of the abolition of taluk boards and notwithstanding the Government orders issued, several employees on probation, etc., have been confirmed with a view to shut out any possibility of the senior district board employees serving in taluk boards being retained in preference to them. I suggest that Government should not ratify the appointments made in such circumstances. Sir, before any further action is taken by the district board presidents in this connexion, I would request the Government to expedite the issue of rules on the lines of those issued in connexion with the re-entertainment of men thrown out on account of retrenchment. The Government should see that all the present taluk board employees who were originally in district board offices are absorbed as early as possible and that all the permanent employees of the taluk boards before the reorganization are taken into the district board establishments. If this is not done, people who have 20 or 25 years' service to their credit would lose the reward for their long service and persons who have not even completed their probation will take their places. I think this should not be permitted. I therefore want the Government to take the House into their confidence and tell us what exactly their proposals are and how they would rectify the existing state of affairs which has been brought about by some of the unscrupulous presidents of district boards. I do not mean any reflection on them. But it is a fact that they anticipated the Government order and did certain things which go clean against the Government order. I want Government to call for such cases and rectify the situation and also prevent further mischief. As there are a few days or weeks more for the Act to come into force, there is room for some more mischief being done. I want the Government to take steps to prevent further abuse of their powers by the district board presidents. With these few words, I move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,300 for Ministers—Civil Secretariats and Miscellaneous—Transferred, by Rs. 100'."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, my hon. Friend himself has mentioned that the Government have issued certain orders on this matter and, if any president has acted in violation of the Government Orders in question, they will not be recognized as valid. Of course

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Government are very much alive to the fact that in some cases the presidents might try to get round the rules and they are keeping careful watch over these matters. If any such case comes to the notice of Government, they will certainly take necessary action. As I have already stated, during the progress of the Bill, the Government will adopt all possible measures to see that as little hardship as possible is done to the taluk board employees."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—RESERVED.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move—

'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 93,500 under Grant XVI—Administration of Justice—Reserved.'

"The facts which necessitate this motion are all stated in the note that has been circulated to hon. Members."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT XIII—JAILS—RESERVED.

11-45
a.m.

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XIII—Jails—Reserved.'

"In this case also the facts that necessitate this motion are all set out in the note that has been circulated to the Members of the House. The amount that is actually required is only Rs. 360, and I can find this amount by appropriation from the amount already sanctioned. But as this is a new service, as stated in the note, a specific vote of the Legislative Council is required, and so I move this token motion."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT XXVIII—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS—TRANSFERRED.

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 34,600 under Grant XXVIII—Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred.'

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'to reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,600 for Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred, by Rs. 100.'

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“ To express the hardship in insisting on typewriting qualifications for persons for ministerial posts. This typewriting qualification is not required in many ministerial departments. It is only in a few departments where this extra work is extracted from the clerks that such a necessity arises. Therefore the insistence on a knowledge of typewriting from clerks seems to be not necessary and not legitimate. There are several departments where there is absolutely no need for typewriting at all; and when such is the case, I don't know why Government should insist on a general qualification like that. As a matter of fact, there are certain sections in the Judicial department where I find typewriting and shorthand men are required, but Government are not prepared to supply them. So, what I suggest to Government is that they should not demand a knowledge of typewriting from all clerks, as it would mean serious hardship to them, but to insist on that additional qualification only from those clerks who are to be employed in such offices where such a knowledge is found essential. It is on this reason that I urge Government to revise their order.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Sir, it is a matter for surprise to me how the subject of motor vehicles taxation should come under the purview of the Hon. Education Minister, as it should legitimately belong to the Chief Minister. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: ‘ Miscellaneous Departments.’) I should like to know why Government should pay house-rent on behalf of the Police staff employed in the matter of motor vehicles taxation. May I know why, when the department which is responsible for the supply of quarters has not chosen to do so, this department should pay house-rent for these Police officers? Also, Sir, where is the necessity for these officers, who are merely collecting agencies to travel? As regards the continuance of the temporary establishment employed in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, for the working of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, I believe this comes under the portfolio of the Hon. the Home Member, and further how did the necessity arise, when the staff necessary for it had already been employed and when the extra work that has resulted on account of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act is very small as compared with the work that was already there before. I should like to have a detailed explanation on these things before I can give my vote to this Demand.”

* The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Sir, as regards the point raised by hon. Member, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, I can only tell him that that subject is dealt with not by me but by the Hon. Member for the services. And so far as this Demand is concerned, all that is asked for is a certain sum of money as remuneration to be paid to examiners. (Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: ‘ Yes, as these examiners have to superintend the typewriting examination, I raise the question why such a qualification is necessary from clerks.’) I may tell my hon. Friend, that the question whether such

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an examination should be held for clerkship's posts or not is a matter that relates to the Hon. Member for the services."

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, I take it Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has not taken any objection to the employment of the Police staff in the matter of motor vehicles taxation. As regards the payment of house-rent, I may tell him that wherever Government quarters are not given to the Police staff, Government have to pay them house-rent. As regards the expenditure under travelling allowance, I may tell him that the officers have to do checking and inspecting work and this naturally entails tours. As regards the continuance of the temporary establishment in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing Department, my hon. Friend was saying that the Police Department were previously doing this work, and as the work was light then the same staff could now do the additional work. For the information of my Friend and the House I may say that at present there is immense work to be done there; they have to collect taxes, send returns, go to district centres and collect money there, then make refunds wherever necessary, check the taxes levied and see whether licences have been taken in all cases and so on. We find that the present staff is overworked, and so it is but proper that this additional expenditure should be incurred."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Does not this ten per cent cover the whole thing?"

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"No, the ten per cent refers only to the Police staff employed for working the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. This is a special staff, and this does not apply to the Police in the city."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish to refer to the Government Technical Examination in typewriting. Recently the syllabus has been revised."

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That motion has been withdrawn."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"But I wish to speak on the main Demand. I was stating, Sir, that the syllabus has been revised, in that a mechanism test has been introduced, with the result that those who have passed the old lower grade test in typewriting are rendered ineligible for appointment. I wish to suggest to the Hon. Minister why not allow those candidates to sit for the 'practical test' only in the new lower grade typewriting test, so that they may become eligible for appointment as per the new rules? I believe, Sir, some time back this same question was raised, and I do not know what became of it. So, Sir, I am putting forward this suggestion once again."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, in connexion with the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, I wish to say a few

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words. In spite of considerable amount of travelling allowance given to the Police and in spite of the scrutiny that is at present adopted, we find that there are still a large number of lorries and motor vehicles plying without licence. Further there are a large number of cars plying under trade numbers. Some of these belong to commercial firms, and they give them to private people for use under trade numbers for any number of days. Further people owning a number of cars, get licence only for two or three and with these licences they use all the cars. Similarly persons owning a number of cars also interchange their licence numbers. In this way they evade taking licence for all vehicles owned by them. Generally the Police check the cars only by their licence number, and so where there is interchange of licences, they are not able to detect cases of evasion. I request the Hon. Minister to issue orders to the Police to make a closer scrutiny in the matter, and check cars not by the car licence in relation to car number but also of engine number."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, we hope that, with the introduction of special checks and improvement in the system of collections, it will be possible to reduce the number of cases of evasion. Even now periodical checks are being done and I fear, any further increase in them will not completely eliminate evasion. It would only perhaps cause annoyance to the public. As regards evasion of licence by means of trade numbers, I shall look into the matter, if particular cases are brought to my notice. With regard to the system of checking by engine licence, I shall see how far that is possible."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT XXXIII—PENSIONS—RESERVED.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 91,200 under Grant XXXIII—Pensions—Reserved.'

"From the explanatory note it will be seen that a larger number of officers, due to retrenchment in the last two years, have retired, and so we have to make provision for them to draw their pension. Hence the necessity for this Demand."

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

GRANT XXXV—MISCELLANEOUS—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 46,600 under Grant XXXV—Miscellaneous—Reserved and Transferred.'

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“The House will find all the necessary information about these proposals in the note which has been circulated.”

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noon.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—“I beg to move—

‘that the Demand of Rs. 46,600 under Grant XXXV—Miscellaneous—Reserved and Transferred—be reduced by a sum of Rs. 100’.

“Sir, the object of this motion is to express disapproval of the increased rates charged in connexion with the medicines to be supplied by the Medical Stores Department to local and municipal institutions. Sir, I do not object to local and municipal bodies getting their supplies from the Military Medical Stores Department, but the position seems to be very peculiar in regard to the prices at which these medicines and other articles are supplied to local boards and municipalities. Even in the case of Corporation of Madras which is purchasing medicines and other articles from the Military Medical Stores the prices of those articles considerably vary from the prices at which the corporation buys the very same articles, of the same quality and same specification from the open market. In fact, in a few cases, I had myself occasion to test the price as given by the Medical Stores Department with regard to certain knives and the price given for the same quality by the private market was far below the price at which they were sold by the Military Stores Department. I want the Government to examine why the Military Stores Department should not be able to supply the same article and of the same quality at the same price at which it is sold in the market, if not at a lower price. If the examination of this question is taken up, I am sure it will result in some economy to local boards and municipal councils. It is true that the finances of local boards and municipalities are not so sound, but if you are going to insist on their paying extra prices for articles of the same quality by compelling them to purchase from Military Medical Stores, it does not seem to be a sound policy. It does not really go to minimise their expenditure. Either the rule that they should buy all their requirements from the Medical Stores Department should be abrogated or the Medical Stores should be made to supply articles at the market prices. I do not think there is always any difference in the quality, because the makers supply these articles to private merchants in the City of Madras and other places and they also supply the very same articles to the Military Medical Stores. Whatever it is, it ought to be possible for the Government to take up this question and make the local bodies buy at the most economical rates and not to go in for a higher rate at which these articles are supplied by the Medical Stores Department. Either there should be a revision of the existing rule or the local body must have the supply of the articles at the market rate from time to time.”

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—“My Friend, Mr. Basheer Ahmed, has not put the position quite clearly. The Medical Stores Department are charging the local bodies about 25 per cent more than what they charge Government institutions for supplying

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medicines. They do not make any profit for supply to Government institutions, but they want to make much profit by supplies to local board institutions. Local bodies are quasi Government institutions and they should be supplied at the same rate as are charged to Government institutions. This invidious distinction ought not to be made. There is another hardship also in the case of local bodies. The Government not only fix a higher rate for supplying medicines, etc., to local bodies, but they also compel them to purchase these articles from the Government Medical Stores and not from anybody else, even when they cost less than the rate of the Medical Stores. The quality may be superior to or it may be at least as good as those supplied by the Medical Stores, and yet local bodies are forced to purchase them from the Stores Department paying higher cost. Is it not very unfair on the part of Government? So, I would ask the Government not to make any distinction but to treat local bodies on a par with other departments of the Government and see that medicines are supplied to them by the Medical Stores at the same rate as they are supplied to other Government institutions."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to endorse every word that has been said by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ratnasabhapatil Mudaliyar. It has also been my experience that the local bodies are being charged a higher rate for supplies made by the Medical Stores. In view of the fact that the finances of the local bodies are very much crippled now, I hope the Hon. the Minister will consider this question seriously."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, it is a long standing grievance that the local bodies are forced to buy their medicines from Medical Stores at prices higher than what they would have to pay if they purchased their supplies from outside. Government cannot deny this. But the justification of the Government is that the supplies made by the Medical Stores are more guaranteed and are much better probably than what you can buy from outside source. To that objection I would answer by saying that Government would do well to give the option to local bodies to purchase either from the Medical Stores at a higher price if they would not give at a lower price or they should purchase their supplies from certain companies of good standing which are dealing in medicines. It is open to the Government to have a list of medical firms which deals with a supply of these, especially those firms who can guarantee for the quality of medicines they supply, and authorize the local bodies to purchase their needs from them or from the Medical Stores as they like. I mention this particularly now, because, as the Hon. the Chief Minister knows, the Medical Stores has to deal with a number of local bodies and Government having guaranteed the Government of India for payment the Surgeon-General and a large number of local bodies are compelled to purchase their stores from the Medical Stores. Possibly there might be some small local body where the president or somebody in authority might place his order elsewhere. But now that the taluk boards are going to be abolished and there are going to be a larger number of district boards—24 or more—the district boards ought to be given the

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discretion to purchase their supplies either from the Medical Stores or from any recognized medical firm whose name is on the list of the Government. I think it is time that Government think over this matter seriously and allow a certain amount of option to local bodies to purchase their medicine either from the Medical Stores or from any recognized firm registered by the Government."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I request the Hon. the Finance Member to explain why this Demand for writing off Rs. 31,200 granted to the Nilgiris District Board should have been entered here. Of late there have been a few cases of mixing up these grants. If the Hon. the Chief Minister is perhaps the proper authority to move this grant, probably the question of his policy with regard to advances to district boards might become a subject-matter for discussion and then we may ask why of all district boards, the Nilgiris District Board alone should be singled out for this treatment. I want also to ask the Hon. the Chief Minister, whether, irrespective and independent of the Local Self-Government Department, the Finance Department has got powers to give compassionate grants or advance monies to local bodies. If that is so, what is the policy guiding such grants or advances. I may also ask the Hon. the Finance Member to explain the enigmatic language used in the last paragraph of the explanatory note relating to this Demand. There it is stated:—

'In order to enable it to repay the advance fully in the current year, it is proposed to sanction a compassionate grant of Rs. 31,200 to it of which a sum of Rs. 500 has been found from savings within the grant, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,700.'

"Evidently it means the Government want to write off the Rs. 31,200. Now from the language that is used it looks as though the district board is going to pay some thing and you are going to write off some other thing. Probably Accountancy rules require such enigmatic language. However I would like to know whether what I think is correct."

The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES:—"As regards those lines which the hon. Member refers to, I may say that they refer purely to a method of accounting."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"The question of purchase of medicines from Medical Stores was gone into recently and it has been found, taking into consideration all the factors, that on the whole it is cheaper to purchase from Medical Stores. It has been found difficult and impossible to purchase all the medicines from one firm. Moreover some of the firms who tender for the supply of these medicines want to have an idea as to the probable quantities which we would purchase from them. Generally it may not be possible to say in advance what amount of drugs or other medicines which the local bodies require in a year.

"The other point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar was that local bodies are charged 25 per cent more. They are charged only 10 per cent. The Medical Stores Department is

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under the Government of India and it will not be possible for this Government to reduce that 10 per cent excess. If any district board president takes the trouble of sending us details as to the total amount of medicines that board would be purchasing, what it would cost and what probable savings would be effected if that board purchased their supplies from private firms, then the Government will certainly consider such cases. The difficulty is that the Government or the local body does not know what medicines they would be requiring, nor have they the means of knowing the market prices from time to time. It has been found on the whole that to purchase from Medical Stores is cheaper. It was also found necessary that there should be a safe check over these indents for medicines by the local bodies. However, if there are good firms who are prepared to supply medicines of good quality to the local boards, Government will have no objection to consider their case."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, in the matter 12-15 of the purchase of stores and medicines there was no system under which p.m. all the local bodies had to buy their requirements. The local bodies bought wherever they pleased with the result there was a great deal of waste and some local bodies paid higher rates for their stores and some paid lower rates. It was also found that in the case of some articles the Government Stores Department was able to supply them at much lower rates than what the local bodies had to pay in the outside market. In view of this, it was proposed to bring into existence a central organization which will consolidate the requirements of the local bodies and purchase them wholesale. I do not know in what stage that proposal is at present. I request the Hon. Minister to consider that matter and see if it is not possible to bring into existence such an organization for this purpose."

Mr. P. V. KRISHNAYYA CHAUDARI :—" Sir, on the whole, it may be cheaper to buy from the Stores Department, because medicines containing alcohol such as tincture iodine are cheaper there as the Government do not pay any excise duty on alcohol. On the other hand the other medicines, the patent medicines for example, are more costly to buy from the Stores Department. If we exclude medicines containing alcohol, the other medicines are sometimes 100 per cent more costly in the Stores Department than in the local market. If necessary, I can give instances of various companies which supply these things much cheaper than the Stores Department. The Hon. Minister stated that they cannot have an idea of the total requirements of the various local bodies. What the taluk boards now do is to send a list of their requirements to the District Medical Officer who consolidates the requirements of the several taluk boards and sends them to the Surgeon-General. This gives us an idea of the total requirements of a district. Now, as we have abolished the taluk boards, the district boards can make a consolidated list of the requirements of the various hospitals and call for tenders from the various recognized firms. As the hon. Member, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, suggested, the Government may have a list of recognized companies from whom alone the local bodies should take their requirements. As I said

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before, except in the case of medicines containing alcohol, in the case of all the other medicines, the local bodies will save much if they buy from outside agencies instead of from the Stores Department. We are not anxious that the local bodies should buy from any outside agency except for the consideration of cheapness and saving of unnecessary expenditure. While the Government insist on the local bodies accepting the lowest tender in the other cases, I do not see why they should ask the local bodies to buy their medicines from the Stores Department where the prices in many cases are much higher than in other companies for medicines of the same quality. The Hon. Minister said that the local bodies have not got experts to test the quality of these medicines. But the Government themselves purchase the medicines from the companies when there is no stock in the Stores Department. Therefore it is desirable that the Government have a list of companies in whom they have confidence that they will supply medicines of the proper quality. That will solve this problem."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Sir, the hon. Member has not met the point mentioned by me. He has said that certain medicines are cheaper in the local market, but he has not given any indication as to whether he is satisfied that those medicines are of the same quality as those issued by the Stores Department. He has also stated that only mixtures containing alcohol are cheaper in the Stores Department but that the patent medicines are 100 per cent more expensive. (Mr. P. V. Krishnayya Choudari: 'In some cases.') As far as am aware, Sir, the Stores Department do not supply patent medicines. As regards the suggestion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, that question was considered some time back but was dropped. Of course, I am not sure whether it will be more economical to have a separate organization for purchasing and stocking these medicines, because anyhow, the local bodies will not be able to buy in such large quantities as the Stores Department is able to do. We would have to maintain a special staff for the purpose and I am afraid, in the long run, there will be no saving. Mr. Krishnayya Choudari also asked: 'When the Government themselves purchase medicines sometimes from certain firms, why should not local bodies be allowed to do the same?' In the case of Government, they have facilities for testing the medicines purchased, but the local bodies have no such facilities. The other point which I have already mentioned is that these local bodies will buy only such small quantities that they will not be able to get the benefit of wholesale rates. I have also stated that if a district board is able to show that it can get guaranteed medicines of the same quality from outside agencies at much cheaper rates than those of the Stores Department, the Government will certainly consider the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I beg leave to withdraw my cut motion."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

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GRANT XXXVIII—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED.

* The Hon. Sir HOPETOUN STOKES :—“ Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,89,400 under Grant XXXVIII—Refunds of Revenue—Reserved and Transferred.’ ”

The Demand was put and carried, and the grant was made.

V.—AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER No. 80.

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider an amendment to Standing Order No. 80 ^a of the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council and move that the report be taken into consideration.

“ This is a very simple amendment, the object of which is to allow any Member who proposes a change in the Standing Orders to be a Member of the Select Committee which will consider the amendments. In case the Member who proposes the amendment happens to be a non-official Member, it is provided that the Member of Government concerned should also be a Member of the Select Committee. It is a very simple change and I think it is necessary that this should be made.”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN :—“ I beg to move that the amendment be passed.”

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

VI.—A BILL, TO FACILITATE THE WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTGAGE BANKS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS (BILL No. 5 OF 1933).

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendments which are merely verbal and formal in character :—

“ In clause 4 (2), in line 2, after the words ‘ issued by the Board,’ insert the words and brackets ‘ (including those issued before the commencement of this Act).’ ”

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ I beg to move—

“ in clause 10, sub-clause (1), in line 2, for the figure ‘ 8,’ substitute the figure ‘ 9.’ ”

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

^a Vide Appendix IV at page 755 infra.

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* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I beg to move the following amendment:—

" In clause 11, sub-clause (1), in line 2, for the figure ' 9 ' substitute the figures ' 10. ' "

This is only a question of renumbering the clauses."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I beg to move the following amendments:—

" In clause 13 (1)—

in line 3, omit the word ' and ' in the second place where it occurs;

in line 7, for the word, ' body ' substitute the word ' committee ' ; and

in line 8, for the word ' cases ' substitute the word ' case. ' "

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—" I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendments:—

" In clause 14, sub-clause (1)—

in line 2, for the figures ' 12 ' substitute the figures ' 13 ' ;

in line 3, for the words ' duly authorized by it ' substitute the words ' duly authorized by such committee ' ;

in line 4, after the word ' Officer ' insert the words and figures ' appointed in that behalf under section 22 ' ;

in line 5, after the word ' notice ' insert the words ' in writing ' ; and

in line 6, for the figures ' 12 ' substitute the figures ' 13. ' "

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

12-30 P.M. * The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment:—

" Clause 15 (3)—

' In line 4, for the words ' principal Co-operative Officer of the district, ' substitute the words ' principal officer of the Co-operative department in the district. ' "

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, I move—

" Clause 16 (2)—

In sub-clause (a), in lines 4 and 5, for the words ' to establish the right he claims in the Civil Court, ' substitute the words ' in a court to establish the right he claims. ' "

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In the Explanation, in line 1, for the word 'section,' substitute the words 'sub-section' and in line 2, for the word 'court' substitute the words 'Civil Court'."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I beg to move—

"*Clause 18—*

Sub-clause (1)—In line 7, for the figures '16' substitute the figures '17.'

Sub-clause (2)—In line 4, for the figures '16,' substitute the figures '17.'

Sub-clause (3)—For this sub-clause, substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—

"(3) In regard to the cases dealt with in sub-sections (1) and (2), the provisions of rules 97 to 103 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall, mutatis mutandis and so far as may be, apply."

Explanation.—In line 2, for the figures '15' substitute the figures '16.'"

"The first two amendments and the fourth amendment are formal in character. But the third amendment which requires the substitution of a separate clause is based on the following reason. Rules 95 and 96 of Order XXI of the Civil Procedure Code, correspond to clause 18 (1) and clause 18 (2) and there is no necessity to refer to these rules in clause 18 (3). Rule 103 of Order XXI gives a right of suit and cannot be said to form part of the proceeding to be followed by court when dealing with an application under clause 18 (1) or (2). The intention is merely to make the provisions of rules 97 to 103, which relates (a) to resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession and (b) to the dispossession of persons other than the judgment-debtor (corresponding to the mortgagor in this case) applicable. Hence this draft."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I move the following amendment:—

"*Clause 20—Sub-clause (1)—*

In line 3, for the figures '12' substitute the figures '13.'"

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, I move—

"*Clause 21—*

In line 2, for the figure '12' substitute the figures '13.' . . .

In line 3, for the figures '14' substitute the figures '15.'"

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Mr. C. BASU DEV :—“ I second it.”

The amendments were put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ I beg to move—

“ *Clause 24—*

In line 12, for the figures ‘ 8 ’ and ‘ 12,’ substitute the figures ‘ 9 ’ and ‘ 13 ’ respectively.”

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ I move the following amendment :—

“ *Clause 25, sub-clause (1)—*

In line 3, for the figures ‘ 8,’ ‘ 12 ’ and ‘ 22,’ substitute the figures ‘ 9,’ ‘ 13 ’ and ‘ 24 ’ respectively.”

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I move—

“ *Clause 30 (1)—*

In line 4, for the words ‘ the Mortgage Bank,’ substitute the words ‘ a mortgage bank.’ ”

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

“ *In line 2 of clause 33, after the word ‘ apply ’ insert the word ‘ also ’.”*

“ My idea is this: the provision applies to all the loans given out of the money borrowed from the Central Bank. Here this enabling clause says that the same rules will apply also to loans given out of the funds of the Society. That I want to be shown in the clause. I do not want that the effect of the previous chapter should be taken away by any doubt being left in the matter.”

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ *Re-number clauses 35, 36, 37 and 38 as 37, 38, 36 and 35 respectively.”*

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“ Sir, I move—

“ *Clause 37 as renumbered by the previous amendment—*

In line 2, for the figures ‘ 12 ’ and ‘ 19 ’ substitute the figures ‘ 13 ’ and ‘ 20 ’ respectively, and omit the figures ‘ 22.’

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In line 3, for the figures and letter '22-A' substitute the figures '25.' "

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" I second it."

The amendments were put and carried.

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" Sir, before I move that the Bill be passed into law, I wish to make a few observations. Hon. Members are aware how, with a view to relieve agricultural indebtedness particularly of the small landholder, land mortgage banks were organized so far back as 1925 and these banks had to find their funds from the share-capital, deposits and debentures, mainly from the last source, viz., the debentures. It was however soon experienced that the debentures of these primary banks were not attractive enough to draw the necessary capital, and it was felt that debentures issued by a larger and central organization would prove more popular and accordingly with the sanction of the Government a Provincial Central Land Mortgage Bank was started in 1929, the shareholders of the same being the primary banks and to a certain extent, private individuals. To ensure public confidence in the debentures of this Bank, the Government guaranteed the interest falling due thereon during the first five years up to an extent of 50 lakhs, while with a view to safeguard its own interests, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was to be a trustee of the Bank and also have a seat on the directorate in addition to another nominee of the Government to that directorate. The Bank had so far issued debentures to a value of Rs. 30 lakhs. While the Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932, designed to implement the recommendations of the Committee on co-operation, satisfactorily deals with the affair of Co-operative Credit Societies, a supplementary Act dealing specifically with Land Mortgage Banks was found necessary; hence this Bill.

" The main objects of the Bill are two-fold in character, viz., the ¹²⁻⁴⁵ securing of easy credit for land mortgage banks and effective powers for ^{P.M.} the prompt recovery of the loans due to them from their constituents.

" To achieve the former object, the original Bill intended the Government guarantee to apply to the interest payable on debentures, but the Select Committee was of opinion that this Government should stand guarantee for both principal and interest, so that the debentures may be made trustee securities and consequently more easily negotiable, and altered the Bill accordingly. This does still form part of the Bill, but subject to the qualification that the Government could prescribe a maximum limit up to which alone its guarantee would apply, and also that the Government could, at any time after sufficient notice, withdraw its guarantee to any debenture to be issued thereafter. The safety of the Government as regards the guarantees will be in the fact that the trustee, with whose previous sanction alone debentures can be issued,

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is to be the Registrar or a nominee of the Government. This arrangement, it is hoped, while not jeopardizing the interest of the Government in any way, will enable the land mortgage banks to raise the funds necessary for this purpose.

“Now as regards the procedure to be adopted for the prompt recovery of the loans advanced by the banks, it was intended to obviate the need to resort to civil court and therefore according to the original Bill the bank was to be empowered to distrain and bring to sale any movable property of the debtor for the recovery of a mere instalment and to attach and sell the mortgaged property for the recovery of the mortgage amount or any part thereof. The Select Committee however was of opinion that the movable property to be distrained should be only the produce of the mortgaged property and not any other movable property of the defaulter. While this restriction is retained in the Bill, the power of distraint and sale whether of movable or of immovable property was, during the course of the second reading, transferred from the Bank to the Registrar or a person to be appointed by him. This procedure will, on the one hand, have all the advantages of a summary procedure without resort to a civil court and, on the other, avoid the possible dangers which certain hon. Members, not perhaps without justification, apprehended of the misuse of powers on the part of the governing bodies of the primary banks. In effect, the Registrar will constitute an impartial Tribunal duly safeguarding the interests of the bank while, at the same time protecting the debtor against any harassment. Provision is also made for proper notice being given to all interested parties in respect of any proposed action. While all proceedings right up to the confirmation of sale of immovable property will be taken by the Registrar or under his authority, the actual delivery of the land to the purchaser is to be made through the civil court and then the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, Order XXI, Rules 97—103 are made applicable. This is done to protect the right to possession, if any, of a person who might be a stranger to all preceding transactions.

“The only other provision which needs special mention is that relating to minors and limited owners. The original Bill provided that mortgages executed on behalf of minors or by limited owners shall not be liable to be questioned on the ground that the debt was not binding on the minor or the reversioner. The Select Committee revoked this provision but altered this ordinary law to the extent of placing the onus of proof on the person questioning the binding character of the debt. Even this has now been altered and the ordinary law will hold good except in cases where the mortgage is executed by the managing member of a joint Hindu family.

“It will be seen from the above that the Bill has, at its various stages, undergone material alterations and, as it stands at present, represents the maximum measure of agreement among the various sections of the House. This being a measure conceived not merely in the

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interests of the land mortgage banks, but also to advance the welfare of the poor agriculturists of this Province, I thought it necessary to enlist on its behalf the sympathy and co-operation of every school of thought, and though it has had what might be termed a chequered career, I must confess to a feeling of considerable satisfaction that, thanks to the helpful and constructive criticism and suggestions offered by several hon. Members of the House, whether on the floor of the House or outside, it has been possible for me to ultimately present the Bill in a form which may not be perfect but which, I hope, would be acceptable to every one.

“ Before I conclude my remarks, Sir, I should like to take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Leaders of the various Groups for having agreed to set apart a day for the discussion of this Bill and also to the leading Members of the various Groups who have helped me to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the difficulties pointed out on the floor of the House, by attending the conferences convened by me for this purpose. Though I won't like to make invidious distinctions, I should like to express my thanks to my Friends, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Mr. Ramunni Menon, Sir A. P. Patro and Mr. Pannirselvam for having constantly met me whenever I wanted them, as the last moment changes required constant consultations and modifications. While thanking the non-official Members, I should also like to thank the Expert Member who has been appointed for this purpose, for the great help he has rendered. I must also thank Mr. Hood, the present Finance Secretary, who was good enough to place at my disposal all his experience. He was Registrar of Co-operative Societies and it was during his period of office that the Central Land Mortgage Bank was organized. I also take this opportunity, Sir, to thank my Registrar for his help; and to express my sincere thanks to Diwan Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar for the great help he has rendered in drafting the various amendments which have been necessitated as a result of the discussions. I should not forget to thank the Development Secretary and the staff of the department, which deals with this matter, for the readiness with which they coped with the work, seeing that this is the Budget season. Before I close, Sir, I should also like to publicly acknowledge the keen interest exhibited by the representatives of the Madras Presidency in the Assembly in connexion with making the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank trustee securities.

“ With these words, Sir, I have great pleasure in moving—

‘ that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law’. ”

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—“ I second it.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ The motion is that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law.”

The motion will have to be put to vote at one o'clock. *

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Sir, I think this Bill is welcome in one or two respects. Firstly, it will make it possible for

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the Government to guarantee the investment of private capitalists in land mortgage banks, not merely the interest but also the principal; and to that extent, making it possible for private capital to flow into this bank. Secondly, in its object, it will be helping the agriculturists in obtaining loans for long terms, although unfortunately such facilities have not so far been provided for them. At the same time, Sir, I think that the mentality underlying this Bill, so far as the construction of its clauses is concerned, is more the securing of the position of a favoured creditor to the land mortgage bank and to arm it with powers which no other private creditor can hope to get. I do not grudge the arming of these banks with such powers and privileges, but at the same time, I think that those who are responsible for having this Bill ushered in, i.e., the authorities of the land mortgage bank, have been more anxious to secure for themselves greater powers of recovering loans than really to see that easy credit was given to the agriculturist, while his other sources of borrowing money or getting capital were not prejudicially affected. Sir, the provision providing for the lands being sold without the interference of the court is one which is fraught with very serious dangers, even so far as the agriculturists are concerned. It is no doubt true that the agriculturists will be helped with long-term loans being granted to them; and one would naturally expect that the agriculturists would be enabled to return the loans from time to time according as the times and the nature of the other demands on their credit necessitated. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that having regard to the low prices prevailing and the uncertainties of the seasons and to various other circumstances that attend upon cultivation, it is not always possible for the agriculturist, from merely out of his own produce, to repay the instalments at the proper times in the shape of money. The agriculturist therefore will very often have to go to other sources, temporarily if necessary, to borrow, in order to repay these instalments. Nextly, the agriculturist, after taking these loans and undertaking to repay them on a long-term basis, has got other loans to borrow to meet other expenditure. For that as well he must look to other sources for taking loans. Lastly, even under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act, there are only certain kinds of loans that will be given to the agriculturist—what we may call productive loans, or loans given for productive purposes, in the sense that they will prove profitable in the long run—and he will not be given any loans for any other purposes. So that, we find that at every stage the agriculturist, even after taking loans from the mortgage banks, will have to take loans, sometimes for good purposes and at other times for other purposes, from other sources. Under the general law, any one can give further loans to the agriculturist on the security of his lands, thinking that after paying the agriculturist loans, there will still be some margin left to him and that he will be protected under the general law when the bank wants to enforce payment by sale of property or by regular proceeding being launched, in which he himself will be brought in as a defendant, when he can have a chance to take such objections as he wants to. But by the introduction

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of the summary power of sale, large power is vested in the mortgage banks to bring the properties to sale and one of the sections specifically provides that when a sale is held and confirmed, it will not be liable to be impeached upon some of these grounds, not even on the ground that no notice was given. We have provided also in other sections that, if this power of sale is exercised, notice should be given before the application for sale is made, and notice should be given during the sale by the officer conducting the sale. Having provided that statutorily, we will be making the whole thing nugatory by saying that if there is a violation of this safeguard, that violation shall not affect the sale or the title of the purchaser of the property, but shall only drive these people to sue for compensation against the bank. That is a large order, and that will seriously affect persons who may have to advance loans on the strength of the property of the agriculturist. Therefore, the result from the point of view of the tenants and those who own lands will be that once they get into—I would not say the clutches—the ambit of these mortgage banks, they will be practically deprived of any other man giving them loans at reasonably low rates, because they run the heavy risk of their properties being sold, and they won't even be given notice, in order to safeguard themselves.

“ Again, Sir, there is a provision authorizing the bank to distrain the property or the produce of the land for the purpose of these loans. Of course I find this power is to be exercised with the sanction of the Deputy Registrar, as the Bill has now been amended. But what do we find? It does not matter whether it is made at the instance of the Deputy Registrar or not. I think the Expert Member was saying that, with the guarantee given by the Government, much private capital would flow into the bank and that the bank will be able to extend its operations to a very large extent. If that is to be so, we shall not be having borrowers by hundreds but by thousands. It is really impossible to take comfort in the fact that this provision requiring the sanction of the Assistant or Deputy Registrar would be a sufficient safeguard against the possible misuse of powers by the banks in bringing properties to sale.”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ May I suggest that the hon. Member may continue his speech after the House reassembles? ”

The House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.)

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ I was referring to the possible effect of the provisions of the Bill with regard to the chances of the ryots' position being seriously affected in borrowing for other than productive purposes from co-operative banks.

“ Then, Sir, there is a provision that the produce could also be distrained and sold. It is a provision which is rather important and

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which is capable of misuse and abuse. Apart from that, the powers vested in the bank in the matter of sale cannot be more tersely and more forcibly put than what my hon. Friend did as a Member of the Select Committee. He has shown how at a time when the ryot would be expecting to repay the loans taken by him for seeds and other purposes with the sale proceeds of the produce, his produce may be attached and he may not be able to pay those from whom he borrowed for seeds and other things. The Government ought to take into consideration these circumstances in working out the provisions of the Bill and see that they are not abused. No doubt in the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee the power is given in each case to the Deputy Registrar, on application made to authorize the distraint; but it is really impossible for the Deputy Registrar to deal with a thousand and one cases that would arise and after all you cannot but act on the report of the bank authorities who would say that, unless that power is given to them, it would be impossible for the bank to recover their monies. More often than not it would be granted as a matter of course when the banks ask for it.

“ With regard to the sale of lands, the Bill provides for the appointment of an official as the sale officer under section 22 of the Act to bring the properties to sale. As I have already said, the sale completed by the issue of a certificate cannot be impeached so far as purchase is concerned. But so far as the bank is concerned, the liability for any irregularity of omission or for want of proper caution on the part of the sale officer or for other reasons, i.e., if the property is sold for a very low price and thereby the owner of the property suffers loss, rests on the bank and the owner of the property may sue the bank for compensation. The claim for compensation is not against the sale officer who conducted the sale but the bank. The result, therefore, will be that the bank will have to pay for compensation for acts done, not by its own officers, not for acts done by an officer appointed by the bank, but by the Government. The result will be that you are throwing upon the banks the liability for compensation for acts done by the sale officers who are not the agents of the banks but are empowered by the Government in this behalf. My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, shakes his head evidently taking it as a good point that a public official is entrusted with the sale. But, Sir, the mere fact that the sale officer is appointed by the Government is no guarantee that the sale is conducted properly. If that is so, this very provision for compensation is ununderstandable. If everything will go all right with a sale officer appointed by the Government, I fail to understand the need for a provision regarding compensation. We do not find any provision for compensations in respect of sales conducted by courts. The only remedy is to apply for setting aside the sale on grounds of irregularity or fall in prices. Beyond that, there is no other remedy. Supposing in the case of a sale conducted by the sale officer, for some reason or other—through oversight or irregularity—the sale price has been very low, there is no provision in this Bill for anybody to intervene and set

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aside the sale. The only provision to be found is that once the sale is held, within 30 days thereafter, the person affected might deposit the amount due and put in an application for cancellation of the sale. If the deposit is not furnished, or the application is not made, or if the application is made and dismissed, the sale is to be confirmed. It will be noticed that on the application to set aside the sale, the payment of the deposit amount is the only relevant point to be considered and not whether the property has been sold for its proper value or not. The result will be that while we have authorized the sale of property by a sale officer, there is no provision in the Bill for setting aside the sale of the property in case it is not sold for its proper value; and above all this we have got the provision in the Bill to mulct the bank to pay damages to persons who may be affected. This is a curious liability on the bank for acts done by another official, however much we may welcome the idea of having an officer appointed by the Government as the sale officer.

"It is therefore clear that from the point of view of the ryot, the provision with regard to the distraint and sale of produce is likely to affect very prejudicially his capacity to repay loans borrowed by him for other purposes for which no other co-operative banks will finance him. It may also act prejudicially against persons who may have given the ryot loans for other purposes because there is the possibility of the lands being sold away at the instance of the bank under circumstances in which they will have no safeguard for them. It may be, there may be some claim for him against any surplus amounts. Even in court sales, it does happen at times that, with all the publicity and proclamation the properties are sold for a price very much less than its actual worth. As such, in the case of a sale conducted by the sale officer, there is the possibility that the surplus amount left would be nothing or very little indeed. In the result, the subsequent mortgagee will have to sue the ryot in a court of law for the recovery of his amounts. If it is on any other security, it is well and good. But all the same the ryot will surely be put to a great loss, both in respect of the sale transaction conducted by the sale officer as well as in regard to payments in respect of the second transaction. I must say, Sir, that in working out the provisions, due regard should be taken of all these things and if they are worked hastily, they are sure to affect very seriously the future borrowing from the bank. Once a debtor to the bank always a debtor to the bank is the position to which the ryots will be reduced.

"There is one other provision which has been introduced in the Bill and that is that after the sale is made and the certificate issued, the purchaser will be entitled on application to court to take possession of the land, not merely against mortgagor or other persons acting on his behalf, but also against everybody who might have a title to that property either by way of mortgage or by way of sale subsequent to the mortgage to the bank. A notice is sought to be given to the parties affected by the sale; but the absence of any such notice does not matter so far as the sale is concerned. Not satisfied with all this, the Hon. the

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Minister wants to give further powers to the bank in the matter of bringing the property to sale without the intervention of the court. This provision, I am sure, the Expert Member will justify on the ground that is nothing new. When it is open to the mortgage in the City of Madras or in any of the Presidency towns to take that power by expressed stipulation in the mortgage deed, there is no reason why a similar power should not be taken by the bank in regard to the properties situated in the mufassal. May I ask the hon. Member whether he can point out any single provision in the Act which goes to the extent of saying that the purchaser shall come into possession of the property merely on an application being made to court? There is no such provision at all. The purchaser cannot be deemed to be a purchaser until the prescribed time has elapsed and all objections have been considered and decided. And even then, Sir, the persons affected have the right of appeal. But this is all in respect of cases where private people are concerned. I think, Sir, that the anxiety of a money-lender in the garb of a bank is evident from such enormous powers that have been taken in respect of possession of property after sale by the sale officer.

"It may be said that I am making a carping criticism on the Bill; but my view is only to impress upon the Government that every possible step must be taken to see that the powers which are given by this Bill are not allowed to be misused and that in exercising these powers they are to be very careful to see that the person to whom the power of sale is entrusted, i.e., the sale officer, is one of sufficiently high rank in office so that there can be a guarantee and there may be a certain amount of confidence in the minds of the people affected that what is done by him will be done correctly. As for the qualifications of the sale officer, I shall be glad if the Government prescribe some rules laying down the qualifications for such officers. A person of the Deputy Tahsildar's rank or of the Deputy Registrar's rank may be empowered in this behalf; but with the growing number of sale applications, these qualifications should not be relaxed. It would be a dangerous precedent to appoint anybody of a lower rank because any irregularity committed by the officer may result in damages to the bank or the owner of the property.

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"I think, Sir, there is still another provision in the Bill which also shows the mentality of the framers of the Bill, that it is intended more to protect the bank rather than protect the ryots. Sir, I refer to section 29 which gives a certain amount of immunity to the bank and its officers in lending money. Any ordinary money-lender would take reasonable care and precaution that in lending money he acts honestly. It is a safeguard and a protection of the interests of the other members of the borrower's family. If, on the other hand, the money-lender does not take proper precautions and the mortgagor for the time being mortgages his properties, it is open to the other members of the family who are affected, to contest the debt on the ground that it is not taken

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for reasonable purposes or for family purposes. In such a case the money-lender will have to prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has taken all reasonable precautions, that he has enquired into the necessity for the debt and that he was satisfied with it. Even if it goes to a court, if the money-lender proves to the satisfaction of the court that he acted *bona fide* that he took all reasonable precautions and after proper enquiries he was satisfied with the reasonableness of the debts, the courts generally agree with the money-lender that the money had been utilized for the purpose for which it was taken. In order therefore that the creditor should be protected, he should make proper enquiries before he is satisfied with the purpose of the loan. Now, when such is the case with private money-lenders, I do not see any reason why this bank should be put on a better position. After all, if the bank conducts its operations with regard to the sanctioning of loans in a manner that is above board, if the directors of the bank do their work satisfactorily, and make enquiries on application being made for a loan, that they have grounds for believing that the debt is necessary—these are all matters of record—and if these things are satisfactory, the court would naturally be inclined to accept their case as one of prudent transaction. But, what we do find in section 29 is a sort of immunity given to the bank. I think these officers and the way in which loans are granted by them by saying, once a loan is granted by the bank, it shall be the presumption that the officers have done everything rightly and it shall be open to the other party to prove that there is no necessity for the loan; that means, the proof of the negative is what the other people are asked to prove. Sir, those who are accustomed to procedure in courts and its implication will only know how difficult it is to prove a negative of this sort. The only things that have to be proved by the bank are only, the circumstances under which the loan was given, the enquiries made and the criticisms, if any, in regard to the sanction of the loan; but the absence of it is asked to be proved by the persons who have no knowledge whatever. If there is a case in which no such presumption ought to be allowed to be drawn, it is a case in which the bank is concerned.

(At this stage, Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar occupied the Chair.)

“ I am only sorry that the Government have readily agreed to this kind of immunity, because in a matter where circumspection and care are required of public officials, the official concerned is given a sort of immunity by which he is likely to feel, ‘ it does not matter what kind of enquiry I am making, the law is there to protect me and who is going to ask me and so let me sanction the loan.’ Any ordinary money-lender or even any bank would be careful before sanctioning a loan. What I want to say is this provision will lead to several difficulties. For instance, the officers or even for that matter, the managing committee of a mortgage bank consisting of local people who may be swayed away by so many considerations, are given immunity under the Act, but the onus of proof is only on the other side.

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"I therefore think that, while we are anxious that every facility should be given to protect the bank, this kind of trying to put a premium on inefficiency or upon the carelessness of the bank ought not to be allowed to stand and this is also a thing which may seriously affect where two parties to a transaction are concerned. Sir, this will go to show how, so far as this Bill is concerned, though as the Hon. the Minister has stated that it is conceived with the best of wishes and possibly goes to a large extent to fulfil that object, yet it is conceived also in the spirit of trying to help the bank itself and to put it in a better position than ordinary money-lenders; and I am sorry to say that the same interest has not been shown towards the ryot to whom these facilities ought to be given and whose interests ought to be protected much more zealously by the Government than merely of the bank. Somehow or other, throughout this Bill, the feeling seems to have been that, because Government have to guarantee interest and principal on account of the issue of debentures and have given money to the bank, they seem to think that, if the bank is not able to pay them, the Government will suffer and so it seems they are giving the bank all possible considerations, not considering who is to pay and how. You do not look at it from the point of view of the ryot, because you think that the bank has an important position in the body finance, and therefore you can conveniently ignore the interests of the ryot and other persons. I therefore think that considering it from this point of view, the same interest has not been shown towards protecting the ryots. While you are allowing them to take loans, it should be your duty to see that their properties are not sold and also the rights of other people who will be affected by the transaction are properly protected. I therefore hold that, while this Act is worked, Government should take care to see that some kind of procedure is adopted by way of administration report or otherwise as to how this Act reacts upon the interests of the ryots themselves and upon other people who are interested in those properties and if at any time they consider that it is abused the Government should step in and see that matters are set right.

"After having said that, if myself and my party agree to this Bill being passed, it is because, as I said, we believed that the Bill was conceived in the spirit of helping the ryots. By this Bill it is possible to treat debentures as negotiable securities and thereby much money will flow into the mortgage banks. Therefore, as it is, conceived in that spirit and also as the Bill is intended to help the realization of that spirit to a large extent, I support the Bill.

"I must also thank the Hon. the Minister for his appreciation of the co-operation which all parties have given and I on my part tender my thanks for the solicitude he has always shown to find out from other people who may not see eye to eye with him to what extent they could have agreed to the Bill. All the same I think the Bill will be able to achieve the purposes for which it is intended and that is to bring relief by way of long-term loans, so that the heavy indebtedness of the whole Province will be relieved."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—" Mr. Chairman, I thought I might intervene in the debate for a few minutes at a later stage of the proceedings in order to make a few remarks with reference to some of the points raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. I must say at the outset that, after having heard all his criticisms, it was somewhat comforting to hear the concluding part of his speech in which he gave his support to the Bill. I may assure him, as one who has something to do with the working of the bank, that all his suggestions will be borne in mind in actual working. There are, however, some matters which might have been cleared up if they had been subjected to criticism at the second reading stage, and many of the misconceptions about the objects of the Bill that are in the minds of some hon. Members might have been cleared. The result is that the fundamental principles are again under examination when the Bill is about to be passed into law. Therefore, I have to refer to a few of the remarks of hon. Members, and deal with what I think to be the fundamental objects of the Bill.

" Sir, my Friend said that no proper consideration has been shown to the interests of the borrower. You cannot have a land mortgage bank without certain essential conditions and one of them is that the bank which is going to lend large sums of money to borrowers for 20, 25 or even for longer periods, must be effectively armed, in case of default, to recover its dues. The reason is this. The main method of financing this Bank is by the issue of debentures and the debenture holders are entitled to interest regularly at the end of every six months. We have now issued debentures to the extent of 30 lakhs, we have to pay the debenture holders interest at 5, 5½ and 6 per cent regularly at the end of every six months. Now, the conditions under which these debentures are issued are that, if the debenture interest is not paid within a period of three months after it falls due, the debenture holders have the right to demand payment of the sum for which the debenture is issued and therefore it is of the utmost importance that the Bank should be placed in a position to meet its obligations to the persons from whom the debenture capital has been raised. Therefore this is a very fundamental problem and this fact should be remembered, namely, that the Bank is financed by the issue of debentures which involves on the part of the Bank payment of interest every six months and which can only be done if persons to whom this money is lent are regular. Further, our transactions are carried on through the primary banks, that is, what we borrow by way of debenture money, is lent to primary banks and the primary banks in their turn lend the funds to a number of borrowers on mortgages. Therefore, unless the borrowers pay their interest regularly to the primary banks and the primary banks regularly pay that interest to the Central Bank, we shall not be in a position to meet the debenture interest regularly. The consequences of our not being in a position to pay this interest to debenture holders are most serious, and we will be making for the Central Bank, which

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is the central financing agency, a great deal of trouble. If interest is not paid, the trustee of the debenture holders has a right to step in and do what he likes to satisfy the claims of debenture holders, both with regard to the payment of interest and of principal. This is of course the first time we are now attempting to float debentures through a central agency on the collective security of the properties of borrowers. Therefore, the provisions in the Bill for distraint, sale or administration of the properties, are for the purpose of enforcing the obligations of these borrowers regularly with a view to see that the debenture interest is paid regularly, so that the central financing agency may not be put to trouble. Sir, the remarks made by my hon. Friend seemed to suggest that these are extraordinary powers. I contend that it is not so. Wherever land mortgage banks have existed and have been working successfully, as in Germany and France, they have been given exactly the same powers of distraint of movable property, powers of administration and sequestration and so on and unless such powers are given it is impossible for the banks to function successfully. I do not think I need trouble the House by citations from books on the subject of the state of things in Germany, France and other countries where land mortgage banks have been working successfully, but I shall content myself with saying that identically the same powers have been given to such banks in those countries.

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"There is one other point that I should like to mention in this connexion. The question of constituting or establishing land mortgage banks in this country has been under consideration for several years. The question was considered in 1926, then in 1928 and the whole question was considered by the Townsend Committee. The question was also considered by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The question of financing the agriculturists with long term loans was again considered by the highest authority, namely, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee which was advised by experts from Germany and England. All those who have examined these questions have recommended these identical powers in view of the experience gained in other countries by the mortgage banks. I will read one paragraph from the Townsend Committee report:

'We are of opinion, however, that the power of sale is necessary, if debentures are to be popular and marketable. Land mortgage banks are being started to rescue the ryot from the money-lender; this object will be frustrated if banks are handicapped in their operations by delay and difficulty in suits and executive proceedings to recover mortgage debts. Rules should however be made for the issue of due notice of the intention to exercise the power of sale, for due publicity of all proceedings connected with the proclamation and conduct of the sale, and for the postponement of the sale when the highest bid for the property is not adequate. We further recommend that the sale should be conducted through the agency of the Registrar, or an officer authorized by him, or such other officer as the Government may prescribe.'

"Now, Sir, these recommendations about the power of sale to be given to mortgage banks have been endorsed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. They have been endorsed by the Central Banking

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Enquiry Committee. Therefore, when my friend says that this is an extraordinary power, I can only say that these powers are there in western countries wherever the land mortgage banks have succeeded and that these powers have been recommended by three very responsible committees in this country. I do not think, Sir, I need weary hon. Members by going into the details of the criticism of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. He said a good deal about the powers of distraint being abused by the banks, the powers of sale also being abused. But what is the power which he proposes to confer on mortgage banks? Does he advocate lending money to everybody without any summary power of recovery. Then, what would be the position of these banks? I am not able to see what is the exact position of my hon. Friend? Does he want to confer any powers at all on the banks? Apparently he wants us to go to court (Sir Patro: It is not his intention.) My friend, Sir Patro, seems to be a commentator of my friend's speech. So far as I have been able to listen to him, I have not been able to see any suggestion as to what power he proposes to confer on the primary bank or the central bank. He criticized the power of sale. He also did not want the power of distraint in the Bill. The appointment of receivers is also an extraordinary step. What then would be the position of the banks which lend money for 20 or 35 years? If money is lent to persons for 20 years and if the banks have no power to collect the money when it falls due, what then will be the position of the debenture-holders? I should have been very glad if my hon. Friend had suggested some other way of meeting the situation than a resort to ordinary civil courts. Would he like to have these defaulting members subjected to the process of land revenue administration? Would he like to have these funds collected in the same way as land revenue collections? (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Appoint receivers.) One of the writers in a recent book on the subject condemns the appointment of receivers in strong terms. The appointment involves dispossession, change of management, expenses of management, indefinite postponement of the placing of the man again in possession. A receiver won't have the personal interest of the owner in his own property. There is another suggestion to sell away the property. I may tell him at once that it is not the object of the bank to sell up the defaulter.

“As far as possible we do not want to sell anybody's property and when we resort to sale we do not want to become landholders. There is a distinct provision in the Bill that the properties purchased should be resold within a period fixed by the Registrar and that is intended to prevent the accumulation of landed properties in the hands of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. May I assure hon. Members that our main object is to collect instalments regularly? We do not want to bring the properties to sale. We do not want to subject them to distraint unnecessarily. The appointment of a receiver is a more drastic proceeding. Further I submit that the powers given are all reserve powers and I believe these powers may be conferred on the committees of the primary banks which consist of representatives of the borrowers without any

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danger. My own feeling is that these powers will not be exercised even in cases where they ought to be exercised. Therefore, I do not think my hon. Friend is right when he made all these criticisms about abuse of the power.

“ There is only one other criticism I wish to make in regard to these matters. There are in the co-operative field two sets of opinions. One is that the co-operative movement should be freed from official control. The other is that official control should be maintained. I do not know to which school my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, belongs. (Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu: May I know to which my friend belongs? One question is not answered by asking another. If my friend wants really to tell me where he is, I am perfectly willing to answer his question. The hon. Member in charge of the Bill naturally framed this Bill by giving these powers to the committees of the primary banks. When the Bill comes up for consideration, you say, ‘ You have given too much power to the banks. We shall give the power to the Registrar.’ I should certainly be satisfied with the exercise of these powers by the committees of these primary banks. After all they are representatives of the borrowers and so far as I see these members know, if they exercise the powers wrongly, they will be criticized by the members of the banks in the villages. But we have now interposed the Registrar and I do not regret it. I am equally willing to try that method. Only it may involve delay. My hon. Friend says, ‘ Will it be possible for the banks to secure the services of the Deputy Registrar?’ The Registrar has been given these powers at the suggestion of my hon. Friend. (Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu: May I say that nobody said that. On the other hand we opposed the provision.) If my hon. Friend had allowed this provision to be put in, he is a consenting party to it. I do not want to pursue this controversy. I am prepared to give a trial to the provisions as embodied in the Bill. I certainly would not have thought it a very dangerous thing, if these powers were entrusted to the primary banks. If, after gaining experience of the working of the banks, any further provisions are necessary and if any flaws are discovered, I am certain that the matter will be brought up again before this Council.

“ There is one other provision to which I want to make reference. That is clause 29. In our short experience of three and a half years we have found various difficulties in lending money to members of a Hindu family. There is always a minor and we do not want to be put in a difficult position on account of minors if these transactions are questioned on the minor attaining majority. Our loan applications pass through the committee of the primary bank, they are examined and reported upon by two directors and then they go to the committee and after that is done the necessity of the loan is investigated, by the Sub-Deputy Registrar, then the applications go to an officer called the Deputy Registrar who investigates the loan applications. After all these steps are taken the applications come to the board of the Central Bank—when

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they are again examined critically. If any inference can be drawn it is that these applications are fairly bona fide transactions. We do not want to give room to dishonest minors to come up afterwards and challenge these transactions at the end of 15 or 20 years.

“That is all. The banks are semi-public institutions managed on a ³⁻⁴⁵ co-operative basis and formed for the purpose of financing the ryots and ^{p.m.} guaranteed by the Government. They have a certain amount of stability and special protection is given to these in every country.”

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“Are there any joint families in any of those countries, Sir?”

* Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—“Well, I admit that joint families are institutions peculiar to our land, but land mortgage banks are not peculiar to our country. The question of surrounding the mortgage banks with a certain number of special provisions was considered by the Baroda Land Mortgage Banks Committee which recommended exactly the same provisions which have been discussed and referred to in the Bill. Therefore I do not see why these banks should not be surrounded by certain special privileges for the purpose of stabilizing their work and placing them on a sound footing.

“I do not wish to weary hon. Members with any more reference to these topics. There is however one matter which I should mention. We are deeply grateful to the Madras Government and to the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan for standing by this bank, during all these two and a half years. We had a very acrimonious controversy with the Government of India in regard to the debentures issued by the bank as being declared trust securities. During the whole period the Hon. Minister and the Members of the Madras Government have stood by this bank and they have now induced the Government of India to accept these debentures as trust securities. It is very essential that this should be done for the reason that, unless they are so recognized, they would not be easily negotiable. I therefore take this opportunity of thanking my hon. Friend for the strenuous fight that he put up in this matter and for the wise decision in bringing forward this Bill.”

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am one of those who attended the Conference called by the Hon. Minister for giving shape to this Bill for giving benefit to the people. The object is a laudable one and we are grateful that the Bill has been passed. I rise now to make a few observations in reply to what the experienced liberal politician has stated to-day. I only wish that he had no connexion with the Central Bank. If he had no connexion with it, he would have taken exactly the same position taken by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and all the criticisms made by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu would have been valiantly supported by the hon. the Expert Member. But, fortunately or unfortunately, he happens to be so much absorbed with the work of the Central Land Mortgage Bank that, human nature being what it is, he forgets himself and pleads

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and advocates the cause which he has undertaken for the benefit of the people. He has impressed us with the desirability of running the Land Mortgage Bank on the debenture system. I am sure hon. Members of this House are no wiser now than when they first started with this Bill. We started with saying that there should be these debentures. Further repetition of it does not improve matters. The hon. the Expert Member has referred us to the position of land mortgage banks in Germany and France. I am glad to see that he did not read extracts from the reports of their working. I am glad that the land mortgage banks are working satisfactorily. We expected it. But we have in our Province the Hindu Law and usage, our co-parcenary system and our joint family system and we have also got the widow's estate and the Muhammadan Law. What about their bearing on the working of the banks?

(At this stage the Hon. the President occupied the Chair.)

"Then, Sir, the hon. the Expert Member said that when we are trying to work for the benefit of the people, how are we going to pay the debentures unless every month the primary societies pay us regularly and unless there was power given to recover from them? This difficulty is common to all forms of banking. There is nothing strange in that. If you have got a federation of central banks and other banks working, unless the primary banks also work in unison, it will be impossible to meet the demand. There is nothing extraordinary in that to justify the demand for summary powers of the kind provided in this Bill.

"Then, Sir, the question was repeatedly asked of Mr. Muniswami Nayudu as to what alternative he had to suggest. He was asked what suggestions he had for recovering the loans advanced. The answer is quite simple. In putting this question to Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, the questioner probably forgot the existence of the Agriculturists Loans Act, the Land Improvements Act and so on. Under these Acts loans are granted to agriculturists. And how is the money recovered? Have we in those cases contemplated overriding the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act? No. Why should we do so in this case? How does the Imperial Bank recover its debts? Here you have, according to the Expert Member the Government guarantee for the principal and interest not only for the past transactions but for the future transactions as well. With the people's money, the Government has been very generous. If the bank fails the tax-payers must foot the Bill. Now it remains to be seen how far the transactions of this bank are going to be beneficial to the agriculturists. A distinction must be drawn between the real agriculturists and those who have invested their moneys on land. The investors are really capitalists. Is it for their sake, for the sake of the capitalists who buy debentures, that you are going to have this drastic power? Or, are you taking this power for the benefit of the poorer classes, the agriculturists? This is the acid test of this Act. It is not a question of how you recover. I am willing to give you all

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the power you want for recovery of your moneys, but on one condition and that condition is that you should really help the agricultural and the ryot population. I am not interested in the capitalists and how you repay your debentures issued to them. That is your anxiety. But I may tell you that these investors are no better than those who have invested in other concerns. Unless and until we are satisfied by means of the working of this Bank that it is for the benefit of the real agricultural population, we will not be willing to give such drastic powers. We have now given you these powers because the Hon. Minister is anxious that some such Bill as this must be placed on the Statute Book and a start made. As we go on working this and gain experience, we will modify it whenever necessary. But I may repeat that the acid test of this measure is the extent to which it benefits the agricultural population.

“ Then, the hon. the Expert Member asked Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, of the two schools in the co-operative movement, to which school he belonged? I would not be so sporting as to put to the Expert Member by way of a reply to which school the Expert Member himself belonged. He is a politician of great experience with a good deal of knowledge of men and things. I have great respect for him. He is a thoroughly liberal politician. But in the matter of this Bill, he has become so thoroughly bureaucratic that he is supporting the cause of the capitalists.

“ It is a great change that has come upon Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, whom we know to be a nationalist. (Laughter.) But could you not save us from those summary powers vested in the Central Banks, which will work surely to the detriment of the agricultural classes? What do the summary powers propose to do? Under these powers you are going to attach the crops of the agriculturist, you are going to appoint a receiver for his lands, you are going to bring his land to sale and you are going to dispense with the claims of owners. And these powers, Sir, the hon. Expert Member claims to be necessary in whose interest? Not in the interest of the agriculturist, not in the interest of the poor persons who mortgage their lands, but in the interests of the capitalists who advance money to the Central Banks. So, I am sure the hon. Expert Member will think over it and revise the whole position at the end of the year. After all, if you want to safeguard the money of the banks, there are several other provisions by which the money of the banks could be realized. You do not require such drastic provisions as you have made in the present Bill. My friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, has ably dealt with the details of the Bill and he has rightly sounded a note of warning, which must be borne in mind by all directors. It remains to be seen how the directors of the Central Bank assisted by their trustee or the Registrar, whoever he may be, are going to work this Bill, and if we are to have the same experience as we have had in the Co-operative Credit Society, then it will be a great disaster to this Province. But if, on the other hand, the directors are persons of great integrity of character, patriotism

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and love for the country, we can expect much good for the agriculturist, and it would be a blessing both for them and the country. If, on the other hand, the personnel of the directorate is such that they pay no interest to things economic and social and allow the interests of the agriculturist to go by default, then I feel sure this Bill will be a curse to the ryots. All the same, the Bill, as it is framed at present has been accepted by this Council, and I wish it every success."

* Mr. C. BASU DEV:—"Sir, I rise to associate myself with the observations of my esteemed and hon. Friends, Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu and Sir A. P. Patro. They have practically exhausted all their remarks on the legal aspects of the Bill, and I do not wish to detain the House by either repeating or adding to those observations. I would like to say that the hon. the Expert Member has rightly laid stress on the importance of the primary banks, and I strongly endorse his opinion about their great contribution to the success of the Mortgage Bank. I have some knowledge of the history and working of these primary banks. I know, Mr. Krishnayya Choudari will bear me out when I say that these primary banks were ushered into existence over-night and their directorate packed with a particular section of the Telugu Brahman community. Sir, if this is the way in which these primary banks are to be started, and the co-operative movement is to function, I have absolutely no hope that they will fulfil even in part the high expectations which we entertain about the movement.

"Another point to which I wish to advert is the nature of the loans granted by these banks. You know, Sir, that I had been asking for a copy of the administration report of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, and to-day the hon. the Expert Member was kind enough to place a copy in my hands. I immediately turned to the chapter on loans, as I was anxious to see what are the purposes for which loans were borrowed from this bank and how far the noble objects with which the bank was started have been carried out. For the information of the House I shall read from the Preamble of the Bill the objects of the Central Land Mortgage Bank:

'In order to provide for the grant of long-term loans to owners of land with a view to enable them to discharge their debts, to carry out agricultural improvements, to acquire land for the formation of economic holdings and other like purposes and thereby to promote thrift and self-help among them.'

"If this administration report had anything in it to tell us that at least a hundredth part of these objects has been fulfilled, I will be the first person to wholeheartedly support the provisions of this Bill but as it is I will have to give my hesitating vote. The provisions are certainly extraordinary; and when my friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, referred to them as extraordinary, he meant that they are out of the ordinary in comparison with the provisions of the common law of the land. Mr. Ramachandra Rao said that such privileges were granted to such banks in foreign countries. But that does not take away the extraordinary nature of these provisions. There is a great deal of difference

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between banking in foreign countries and banking in this country. In foreign countries they have developed, at least that is our information, a strong public opinion and their standards of commercial morality are high. In this Presidency the absence of public opinion and the low standards of commercial morality and the way in which co-operative societies were started and worked give us little hope of any good results. Sir, the rate of interest is high. I would strongly urge considerable reduction of the rate of interest of the debentures. I will join my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, in his solemn warning to the hon. Expert Member that the directorate should use all possible care and keep an incessant watch over the way in which these loan applications are entertained and sanctioned and should endeavour its best to translate the noble objects of the Bill into action.

“ Sir, I shall not detain the House any longer. Finally I should like to take this opportunity to express my admiration of the Hon. the Second Minister for the way in which he has piloted this Bill through the Council. I hope he too will ever be watchful, and keep a vigilant eye on the working of this Act and of this Bank and see that it is worked satisfactorily so as to fulfil the expectations of the people.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ On a point of order, Sir, may I know whether there is any possibility of the Estates Land Act (Amending) Bill being taken up in the course of this evening? ”

* The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ That is not a point of order. (Laughter.) The hon. Member could have put it on a point of information. All the same, so far as I know, it is not likely to come up to-day. It may be postponed to to-morrow. The Hon. the Leader of the House will presently make an announcement after this subject is finished.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that all those who have now spoken on this Bill have said that in its working caution is necessary and that provisions ought to be made to see that there is no abuse of powers. I may repeat once again here that the powers that are given are of an unusual character, and so I am glad that a timely warning has been given in this House that, in the use of these powers, great care ought to be taken. I am sure that the banks will take steps to introduce as many safeguards as possible against any abuse of powers, with which they have been entrusted by this House. I am glad, Sir, that, judging from the speeches in this House with regard to this Bill, the Members of this House are taking some interest in the movement that is going on. One of the main objections which I took in my dissenting minute against the Bill as it emerged out of the Select Committee, was that the Bank should not be allowed unlimited powers of floating debentures without coming to this House now and then. The justification for such a view is found in the discussions that have taken place here to-day. I want that, whenever this Council vests any body with powers that body should come before this House now and then, so that the administration of those powers, vested in those bodies, could be reviewed

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by this House from time to time. I am glad that in the Bill as now framed and which is now about to be passed into law, there is provision for bringing the working of these institutions before this Council whenever an additional series of debentures is going to be issued. That is a great point which, I think, has been gained after the Bill left the Select Committee. There is also another provision against which I took objection, namely, the question of the power of distraint given to the Land Mortgage Bank. I do think that this power of distraint is likely to harm the interests and position of the mortgagor, as it is likely to bring down his power of raising money elsewhere. But all the same, the reason why I am able to give my unqualified support to this Bill at present is this: in the provisions of the law, as it at present stands, if a default has been made, a suit can be filed before the Registrar, or rather an application can be filed before him; and when such an application is put in, the party has got the right of securing an order for attachment of property before judgment. Such being the case, the procedure that is going to be followed is practically the same as in the ordinary cases of default. But there is this difference between the two. In case a suit has to be filed in the ordinary way, the suit will have to be filed for the whole amount; and that, needless to say, will be a bad thing for the mortgagor. So the present provision has got all the safeguards for the bank, inasmuch as it provides for the attachment of property before judgment, and at the same time it helps the defaulter in his not being asked to pay the whole amount and thus it saves the property from being brought to sale. But for the introduction of this provision, I would be of the same opinion as regards this Bill as I was when it was first introduced. Of course I do not see eye to eye in this matter with the hon. Expert Member, even though he is the President and I am the Vice-President of the Madras Central Land Mortgage Bank. I do not think this power of distraint is at all necessary. I think without that power we can go on, as we have been doing all along. He seems to be of opinion, that but for this power we would have to default in our payment of debenture interest. I do not think that would be necessary. What we want is that we should have some surplus fund, or some reserve fluid resource, so that in case there has been a default we can fall back upon that fund. I think it is possible. So I do not think that the danger which he mentioned in this House

4-15 a few minutes back is a real danger. Probably according to the view
p.m. which he takes, nobody will take debentures, because in several cases there will be default on account of failure of crops or loss owing to cyclone or other causes like that. I do not think the position of the central bank is so very bad that the moment there are some defaulters, the central bank will fail. I think the bank will have enough funds to meet such contingencies. In cases where defaults are made by primary banks, I think we have enough provision for the payment of our dues. If there is no provision, it is high time that we made such a provision. I am not supporting the Bill on the grounds mentioned by the Expert Member but I am supporting it on other grounds. The provision with

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regard to filing of application in case of default and asking for attachment before judgment has been modified. The amended provision is better than what it was before. I may also state that the Townsend Committee also did not recommend that power of distraint should be given to land mortgage banks but they recommended only that certain other facilities should be given. But the power of distraint is given to banks of a similar nature in some other countries but not in all. In any case I may say that the practice is not uniform throughout. Taking the Bill as it stands, there is not going to be any danger as my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, felt. The power of filing a suit for arrears and attaching one's property is found even in the case of Co-operative Societies Act.

"Then, Sir, with reference to the power of sale that has been given, that is the feature with all the banks and that has been recommended by all the committees. I do not think, especially when we have the intercession of a Government officer, there is going to be any trouble.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, said that we have to choose between giving power to the non-officials who are managing these institutions and the Government. I have been saying always that this is a matter in which we will have to work together. I do not think we can be talking of people being on one side and the Government on the other. It is not a matter in which the interests of the department and those of the members of the bank are different or conflicting. It is a matter in which there ought to be absolute co-operation. The department is intended for the proper working and management of the society. I do not think I can contemplate anything like a conflict between the interests of the department and those of the societies. There have been various matters in which there has been difference of opinion in this Province and I have always stated that our attitude should not be one of encouraging antagonism between the department and the non-officials. This attitude, I am glad to note, has been accepted by most of the Members of this House.

"Then, Sir, with reference to other facilities that have been given to the banks, viz., the right of sale, etc., references were made, by my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, to some provisions and he said that there would be some trouble. I do admit there will be some trouble, but I do not know how we can get over such trouble. For instance in confirming the sale, my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu asked 'Supposing there is an irregularity, what are we going to do?' Of course in such cases, it is the mortgage banks that will suffer, because there is the right of suit for the party who has suffered for damages against the bank. So if anybody is to complain against such a provision it is the bank. Unless there is some speedy sale there is no possibility of realizing money promptly. If we allow the property to be sold in auction, and allow the man to go and fight in court,

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I think it will be very difficult to realize the money. The difficulty has to be solved in some manner or other. As my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, said rules will have to be framed for the successful working of the Act. Any rules will be difficult to work if we take extreme cases. It is from the way in which we work the Act and the spirit in which we work it, that we can surmount these difficulties. That is the only thing I can say about this provision. If we take extreme cases there will always be difficulty, and such cases do not occur. At this stage I appeal to the Government to realize their responsibility in this matter. They have armed the bank with very large powers which my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, has remarked, are likely to be abused. So it is the duty of the Government to see that such abuse does not occur. The whole working of the Act depends upon two things, viz., (1) proper scrutiny of title and (2) proper valuation of properties. If the preliminary valuation is made by the society there is the final valuation which is made by an officer of the Government. Unless there is a person to check this valuation who is independent of the society and who can be relied upon, the whole thing may collapse. Secondly much depends upon the title. People lend money only when the title is absolutely proved. For scrutiny of title also distinct provision will have to be made. I now appeal to the Government, having passed the Bill into law, that they must now provide for an agency for this purpose. Already the number of banks is increasing. Unless the Government appoint a proper agency for valuing the properties, it will become very difficult for those banks to work.

“Then, Sir, with regard to going into titles, the present system is not satisfactory. Each society has its own vakil. It can nominate whomsoever it likes. I would insist upon the Government or the central bank to appoint a proper person to go into the titles. I would also ask the Government to see that some persons are trained in the way of scrutinizing the titles, and also in checking the documents.

“I have only to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for the tenacious way in which he has carried forward this Bill through its various stages. When the Bill came out first, there were provisions of a doubtful character. He has, Sir, managed to avoid all the difficulties. Those that still remain are those that cannot be helped. So, I congratulate him on the way in which he has carried forward this Bill and on the way in which he has shaped it in the Select Committee, although originally it was thought that it was not properly framed.”

* The Hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—“Sir, whatever may be the opinions on some sections of this Bill, there is this fact which I have noted: the House has accepted that there is a necessity for a Bill of this type and that it is in the interests of the agriculturists. I listened with great attention to the speech of my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and, as far as I could gather, all his objections centred round

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the clauses which deal with distraint and sale of properties. Of course as a lawyer—there are a number of leading lawyers in this House—he wants to safeguard personal and property rights, and where these rights are involved, he wants to stand as a zealous guardian of individual liberty. If it is purely an academic question, I would certainly agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and those of his way of thinking. But one has to take into consideration that the land mortgage bank is going to be a semi public institution and it is going to be worked without any profit and in the interests of the agriculturists. Secondly Government guarantee not only the interest but also the principal. As suggested already, you will have to give some sort of power to the bank to realize their money which has been lent to people. If it is agreed that some summary powers should be given to the bank, all that one can see is whether necessary safeguards can be introduced so that these powers are not abused.

“As I pointed out this morning, the Bill, as it emerged from the Select Committee, has undergone a great deal of change, so far as distraint of movable and sale of immovable property is concerned. I may say that the power of distraint will not be unnecessarily exercised. I hope the bank will manage their affairs in such a way that there may not be any necessity to resort to power of distraint or sale. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu wanted to see that the officers who are going to distrain property or conduct the sale of immovable property are men of certain status, so that they may not commit mistakes or misuse the powers. I can assure my hon. Friend that officers of the status of Sub-Deputy Registrars and above will be deputed to conduct the sale, etc., and that the Registrar will keep a strict watch over these men. 4-30 p.m.

“Some of the points raised by hon. Members have already been answered by my hon. Friends, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar and Mr. Ramachandra Rao, and I do not think I need detain the House in making any further remarks. I may say, Sir, that this central bank is the first of its kind in India and I believe other provinces are looking forward to this Province to copy our system. I am quite sure that the directors and those who have anything to do with the bank will conduct the affairs of the bank in such a way that they will justify the existence of the bank and make it a very useful institution to the people. I am indeed thankful to my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu, for his good wishes, and I am only sorry that on account of his ill-health he was not able to give that amount of help which he is certainly in a position to give as he is connected fairly intimately with the co-operative movement. I will once more assure my hon. Friends that so far as the Government are concerned, they will see that the summary powers given to the bank are used not merely in the interests of the bank but more in the interests of the agriculturists. I do hope that hon. Members here and the people outside will take a greater interest in the working of this

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bank and make the bank a greater success and make it more useful to the agriculturists. I am sure that when this Bill is passed into law, it will to a great extent serve the interests of the public. I may also add that, if in course of time, as a result of our experience it is found that the Act requires any change, I am quite sure that either myself or those who follow me will introduce the necessary amendments.

“ I once more thank the House for their readiness and willingness to spare time for considering this Bill and for all the help they gave to facilitate the passage of the Bill.”

The question that the Bill be passed into law was put and carried.

III.—A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908
(BILL NO. 12 OF 1931).

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, the reconsideration of the Bill further to amend the Estates Land Act has been put on the agenda for to-morrow in accordance with the desire of the Leaders of various Groups, and His Excellency has agreed to allow the Council to consider the subject to-morrow. After this subject is considered, the rest of the time will be taken up for Budget discussion, which will come to a close to-morrow evening.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I ask if it is to suit the convenience of the Leaders of groups that the reconsideration of the subject has been postponed to to-morrow? ”

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ I discussed this matter with the Leaders of groups both day-before yesterday and to-day and it was agreed that this Bill might be taken up to-morrow.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ I submit, the House is entitled to know why the Bill has not been taken up to-day.”

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ We have very little time left to-day to consider it.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ What I ask is whether this subject is postponed to to-morrow in order to suit the convenience of the Members of the House.”

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ Perhaps to suit the convenience of Government.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ Is it only perhaps or definite? ”

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ I am unable to say anything further.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—“ May I know if His Excellency the Viceroy's sanction has been given to the changes proposed in the Bill? ”

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—“ The Hon. the Revenue Member will throw light on the subject to-morrow.”

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Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Mr. President, Sir, I think it is but right that I should make a statement, because there is a feeling, at least among people who sit on this side of the House, that I have been easily agreeing to time being taken away from the discussion of Budget grants. It was about three or four days ago that the Hon. the Leader of the House called a conference of myself, Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu and the Hon. the Chief Minister and told us that it was necessary that this Estates Land Bill, as returned by His Excellency the Governor, should be considered by the House. As there was not much time left for the consideration of this measure at a future date and as the Government wanted facilities for the consideration of this measure during this session, both my hon. Friend, Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and I felt that we might give them the necessary facilities for the passing of this measure. At that time I did not realize the difficulties that may be met with. I took it for granted that the Bill might be considered either this afternoon or to-morrow morning. I should like to point out to the hon. the Leader of the House that, unless we are able to consider this Bill to-morrow morning, it will be impossible to go on extending the time from not only day to day but hour to hour. It has been somehow the misfortune of the Estates Land Act, that in spite of the trouble that has been taken for having this measure amended and the amending Bill passed into law, whenever this Bill is taken up, there seems to be some evil genius which comes across and postpones the measure from hour to hour. We have had amendments sprung on us not only from day to day but from hour to hour and minute to minute, as it happened last time when the Bill was under consideration. I hope, at least the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Revenue Member who is in charge of the Bill, will realize that there is some sanctity about legislation and that there is no use hurrying measures if it is not possible to get the requisite sanction in time. I would plead with both my hon. Friends that, if they cannot get the sanction by to-morrow morning, they might make up their minds to have the measure considered at the next session of the Council when we shall also have the considered Bill of the Government which has been promised in His Excellency's Message.”

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—“ Mr. President, may I say a word with reference to the understanding arrived at in the conference of the Leaders of groups? I, at any rate, felt as representing the people who would be affected by the Estates Land Act Amending Bill that this Bill should be passed and receive the Governor's sanction in some form or other, as early as possible. Sir, the demand for an amendment of this Bill has been existing for the last more than twenty years. The Government have taken all possible steps from time to time to constitute committees to consider the various provisions of the Bill. This House also has constituted a number of committees to consider these amendments. Therefore, I do not agree

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with the statement of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that amendments were sprung on the House at the last moment. I think, Sir, there has been sufficient discussion on the floor of the House with regard to the various amendments. In view of the fact that the Message of His Excellency wants only certain provisions to be considered, I think, Sir, it will be in the interests of the people concerned and in the interests of this House, if we see that the time that has been spent over this Bill is not at all wasted and that the Bill becomes law as early as possible. It is from that point of view that I consented to give the necessary facilities for the consideration of this Bill as early as possible. I cannot really agree with my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, when he says that the consideration of this Bill might be put off for the next session of the Council in July or August. It will only mean—I do not know why the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition is anxious to postpone it—it will only mean the Bill lapsing for some reason or other. For we do not know exactly what will happen so far as this Council is concerned. We cannot say for certain whether this Council will continue or not. If it continues, it will be all right; otherwise there will be no chance of reconsidering this Bill and the Message of His Excellency, unless some opportunity is given in this session itself. I strongly appeal to the House that, in the interests of those who will be affected by this Bill, it should be considered as early as possible if all our efforts should be of any use. Therefore, if the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy is not received to-morrow, I, for one, would urge on the House to consent to sit if necessary for a day more as early as possible and see that the Bill is passed as early as possible."

* The Hon. the RAJA OF BOBBILI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say a few words. I must say at the outset that I do not quite follow the argument of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. No doubt, His Excellency has decided to remit the Bill to this House for making certain amendments. But before the date and time for the consideration of this Bill was fixed, all the Leaders of the Parties were consulted and with their consent a particular date was fixed during the days allotted for the Budget discussion. In this connexion, the hon. the Leader of Opposition has mentioned that amendments have been sprung upon the House without any notice by the Government and other Members of this House. As far as the official amendments are concerned, rough drafts were prepared yesterday evening when the Leader of the Opposition himself was present. And he has also stated that the members of his Party have taken objection to his readily consenting to the proposals of Government. I am afraid he has not shown how the time of the House has been wasted by putting off the consideration of the Bill. Because, after postponing the consideration of this Bill, the House has proceeded with the remaining business on the agenda. He has also stated that he will be agreeable if the business of the Estates Land Act is taken up the first thing to-morrow morning and

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that if it is not so taken up and if it is to be taken up later on in the day, he will have some objection. On that point, I am afraid I do not follow him. If he considers that it is important that hon. Members should have the opportunity of discussing further Demands, I do not see how that objection will disappear if this work is taken up as the first item in the agenda instead of later on. During all the stages of this Bill, both yesterday and to-day, I believe all the Leaders of Parties have been consulted by the Government and I do not see how on this score any of the Leaders of the Parties could have any grievance."

* The Hon. Sir MAHOMED USMAN:—"Sir, as the Leader of the House, my only concern is to see that this business is put on the agenda for to-morrow. As no objection has been taken to this step by the Leaders of Groups, I have nothing further to say in the matter."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"On a point of personal explanation, Mr. President, I think hon. Members who have spoken after me have misunderstood what I said. I stand by my consent that this measure may be taken up even to-morrow afternoon if necessary as long as we are going to consider it to-morrow. My point was that we cannot sit for a day longer afterwards and if the Bill is not considered to-morrow some other arrangements should be made for the consideration of the Bill. At the conference of Leaders of Parties, the Hon. the Leader of the House suggested that the Bill might be considered, if necessary on the 27th. Hon. Members who were present there would remember—I do not know whether Diwan Bahadur Muniswami Nayudu was there at that time when this was mentioned, but I think the Hon. the Revenue Member will bear me out—that I said that 27th would not be suitable as already Members have stayed for a long time and as they thought they might not be able to be present any longer."

The Hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

VII.—PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

^a *Public Works and Labour Department U.O. Note No. 3106-D/34-5, dated 27th February 1934, with reference to question No. 587, answered on 1st February 1934.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 832 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1934, page 675 supra.]

Statement showing the number of L.I.Ms. who passed out of the Indian Medical School during each year since it was started.

Year.						Number of students who passed out of the school.
1928	...	...	...	...	...	83
1929	...	...	...	...	...	4
1930	...	...	...	...	...	52
1931	...	...	...	...	...	70
1932	...	...	...	...	...	38
1933	...	...	...	...	...	48

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 833 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1934, page 675 supra.]

G.O. No. 1467 [50 (S)], P.H., dated 30th June 1933.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from Lt.-Col. J. R. D. WEBB, O.B.E., I.M.S., Officiating Director of Public Health, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, dated Ootacamund, the 25th May 1933, T. No. 16 P.H.

I have the honour to forward herewith for favour of approval of the Government, the proposed Rural Development Scheme for the Tiruvallur taluk of Chingleput district. The scheme is an attempt to co-ordinate all type of rural work on one selected area and to learn methods which could be adopted for other areas of the Madras Presidency. The detailed scheme enclosed herewith shows the method for introducing and continuing the work. It will be noticed that no extra expenditure will be incurred by Government over and above that which is already spent under the existing budgets.

From the public health and medical aspects of this scheme, Dr. Victor G. Heiser who represents the Public Health and Medical section of the Rockefeller Foundation, during his visit to Madras in March

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1933 has had a detailed examination of this scheme. As a result of this examination, it is hoped that the Rockefeller Foundation will be prepared to consider the grant of a recurring expenditure of approximately Rs. 29,000 per year, for three years on this scheme, provided Government approve of the scheme, and provided further that after the lapse of three years, they will consider the taking over of the scheme, should it prove successful. The Government has already requested the Rockefeller Foundation of America through the Government of India to permit Dr. Kendrick of the Foundation to join this Presidency for this work at an early date.

With a view to obtain this amount of Rs. 29,000, it is necessary to forward the approval of Government of this scheme together with the detailed budget for consideration by the Foundation by July 1933. If they accept this proposal, the sum of Rs. 29,000 will become available by January 1934.

Under these circumstances, I request that Government may be pleased to approve of the scheme as early as possible, as otherwise, the Rockefeller Foundation cannot include this scheme for their next year's budget provision, and we shall not be able to establish this valuable work, as anticipated, by January 1934.

ENCLOSURE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR THE TIRUVALLUR
TALUK OF CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

During the last fifteen years or more rural life in India has engaged the attention of many and we know of the several attempts which have been made by both officials and non-officials to improve the villager's lot. In reviewing the situation, we are faced with an immense social problem, the solution of which is not an easy task. The attempts made in India so far fall short of the ideal for many reasons, but the principles of these are:—

(1) The inability of organizers to appreciate fully, the outlook of the villager himself thus interfering with the stability of any work started;

(2) finance; and

(3) existing methods of work with lack of co-ordination.

Most attempts so far made, presuppose that the villager is an ignorant human being on whom knowledge can and must be super-imposed. Any effort made only in this way is doomed to failure at the very outset and certainly cannot be made permanent.

A concerted action is desirable by all Government departments, together with local bodies, and voluntary agencies, in a joint effort for rural improvement. If this is accepted, namely, that co-ordination of

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work is required, how can this be achieved? During the last year, I have had the pleasure of making unofficial verbal suggestions to heads of departments, local bodies and voluntary agencies and have obtained individual verbal agreement on all sides that an effort should be made towards a co-ordinated rural village development scheme in this Presidency.

(1) *The objects of a rural development scheme.*—(a) To form a demonstration of real rural development and how it should be worked. By this demonstration, knowledge will rapidly radiate to others who may be attempting similar work elsewhere in this Presidency or in India.

(b) To constitute a field of rural research into administrative as well as technical matters for to-day, we are groping in the dark in so far as the real solution for the many rural problems in India is concerned. Such a research may even lead to many valuable changes of present work, with considerable financial savings.

(c) At a later stage, to form a rural training ground for workers of all departments.

(2) *The section of area.*—Previous efforts for rural work have either been scattered throughout a district or localized to a few villages. Any new proposals should be based on past experiences. It is generally accepted that scattered work is not complete and cannot be convincing. A midway field of work is desirable, namely, an area which is not too big and yet not too small. This area should be about one-third of one taluk of a district. It should be typical of the Presidency, as a whole, and should, therefore, conform to the requirements of all branches of work. It should be sufficiently near to the capital of the Presidency (Madras City), so that those concerned can visit, direct and guide the work as it proceeds. Proximity to Madras City should facilitate frequent visits by all interested in this rural development for demonstration purposes. The area should not be so near to the City that it will receive City influence. In other words, it must be a true typical rural picture. The area should, if possible, contain work which has already been started and is progressing satisfactorily. And lastly, it should be an area where the villager himself is likely to accept, although possibly with difficulty, the teachings and preachings of those who are offering him modern twentieth century principles for his advancement. The area now selected, therefore, is approximately the central one-third of the Tiruvallur taluk of the Chingleput district and all have unofficially agreed upon the suitability of this area. It is about 90 square miles in extent, has 100 villages and hamlets, with a population of about 69,000 men, women and children. It is bounded on the north by the river Korttalaiyar, on the south by the river Virdhaksha, on the west by the artificial district boundary between the Chingleput and Chittoor districts and on the east by the artificial taluk boundary between Tiruvallur and Saidapet taluks. In the centre of the area lies the important festival union town of Tiruvallur accessible from Madras, by rail or road, the distance being 26 miles. In this area, two important

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missionary works already exist; that at Ikkadu under the Methodist Mission and that at Pandur under the German Lutheran Mission. The former is a rural weaving industry of importance with a hospital and schools, the latter is a rural agricultural endeavour which is well established. For ready reference, a printed map * of this area is attached (scale one inch to the mile).

(3) *Programme of work*.—It is desirable for each Government department and other agency to join hands in a joint co-ordinated effort. In this way, each effort should be directed at the solution of the rural problems of India. In doing so, however, each department should go into the field of work with an open mind and with a desire to forget temporarily the details of the present twentieth century methods which have grown up in India. In fact, it would be necessary to take these modern methods, and work out a new system, which in each case would be acceptable to the villager on the one hand and on the other, would fit in with the requirements of all other departmental works aimed at true rural development, thus forming the true zig-saw puzzle picture. This suggestion may seem at first to be impossible, and many may say that time honoured systems cannot be changed without a change in the existing statutory laws of the country. To hope for a change in statutory laws at the outset of such an experiment is impossible to contemplate and unless there exists proof of the desirability for certain changes.

For these reasons, and in consultation with my colleagues of all departments, it seems possible for a joint effort to be made by each department from the existing resources (budgets) at their disposal. Nearly every department has already various experiments in progress in some part of this Presidency. These works are scattered and are in no way linked with other departmental activities. It seems possible for each department to concentrate attention in one area for a joint effort. This appears to be a logical suggestion.

(4) *Diagrammatic representation of the scheme*.—Reference should now be made to the attached * diagrammatic representation for the working of such a proposal. One of the first steps seems to be the formation of a working committee in the area chosen. To avoid a change in policy, it has been suggested that such a committee should be headed by the Collector as Chairman, but that the frequent local meetings should be headed by a Vice-Chairman who should be the Revenue Divisional Officer of the area. The present Collector of Chingleput has agreed to this suggestion. The members of this Committee should be the representatives of all those who are actually and actively taking part in the scheme, namely, the district board, taluk board, village panchayats, district educational council, all departmental subordinates working in the area, who would represent the wishes of their respective departmental heads and any other voluntary agencies in this area. As organizing Secretary of this local committee, it has been suggested and agreed upon by all, that a first-class Health Officer should be placed on the area entirely for this work. It must be mentioned here that the

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work of this first-class Health Officer would not be to promote health work only. To this proposal Government has already officially agreed and this officer has been doing a great deal of preliminary work during the past two months in this area. Examining the diagrammatic sketch, the committee lies within a circle, while radiating outwards and inwards from this inner circle are a series of spokes to the wheel of the outer circle, on which departmental heads are shown diagrammatically. The inward arrows represent the staff, knowledge and effort which each head of each department would deflect into such an experimental area. But in so doing this each head of each department should realize that as he puts his work and ideas into the area, the central working committee would take these and see how best they could be made to fit into the scheme. The wishes of the respective departmental head and his local subordinate representative would naturally be carefully followed. A sure policy of give and take should be established in each case and between all workers. The outward arrows indicate that each head of each department would possess and control his particular branch of work, with opportunity for frequent visits, either alone or jointly with other heads of departments, and examine from time to time how the work progresses. A last look at the diagram will show two arrows from the Public Health Department on the outer circle. This represents diagrammatically a desire for my moving round and round this outer circle on purely unofficial terms, meeting and discussing with departmental heads the many difficulties and seeing how these difficulties could be adjusted. This would be purely unofficial work and would be based on entirely friendly terms. In fact, I have done this during the last two months and departments have agreed with this method of approach.

The spirit of co-ordination and co-operation must exist to its fullest extent both in the diagrammatic outer circle and the inner circle.

(5) *Proposed methods for starting the scheme.*—There are several important points in starting a scheme of this kind. These are:—

- (i) The preparation of the local villagers to receive such a proposal.
- (ii) The preparation of socio-economic survey which will form the base line of start.
- (iii) The careful preparation and application of work by each departmental head.
- (iv) The desirability of going slowly and cautiously towards the goal of successful rural development.

Let us examine each—

(i) *The preparation of the local villagers to receive ideas.*—No scheme can be successful unless the villager is made to believe that he is the originator of the work, and that the work done is his work. If this object is *not* kept in view no scheme of this kind will be successful nor will it remain once the driving influence is removed. To avoid such a calamity, at least six months should be spent on this preparatory work. Departmental heads have agreed and have *deflected* reliable subordinates

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to this area for work. Each departmental head has stated the line of preparatory work he proposes, prior to the introduction of any actual active work. For instance, it has already been agreed to by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards that one of the most important preparatory works will be the formation of village panchayats, for all effort must be directed at the village unit. This work is in progress now. Instead of improvements being super-imposed from above, they should grow slowly and steadily from below upwards hence the necessity for this preliminary work. By such preliminary work, each departmental head would be able to study and advise the central working committee concerning his own line of work. This preliminary work has started and the following departments have already placed their workers on this area, from their existing budgets and without any additional expenditure to Government:—

Agriculture.	Panchayat formation.
Industries.	Non-officials.
Medical.	Normal Revenue staff.
Educational.	Red-Cross and other voluntary agencies.
Engineering.	Public Health.
Veterinary.	
Co-operative societies.	

(ii) *The Socio-Economic Survey.*—As the preparatory work amongst the villagers' proceeds, each department will wish for a survey of existing conditions in his own line of work. To start work in a rural area without knowing every existing condition would appear unscientific apart from being impractical. Attached as an appendix is the proposed Socio-Economic Survey. The Madras University Professor of Economics has agreed to lead this survey without any extra expenditure to Government. The survey is on the point of being started and the Economics representative has taken up his position on the field for this work. This survey will be completed by December 1933. Such a complete and efficient survey has never been attempted yet for rural India.

(iii) *The preparation and application of works.*—As a result of the preparation of the local villagers and socio-economic survey, each department would have the necessary details to formulate a plan of work for rural life in his own sphere. No one man or woman could possibly have the necessary departmental knowledge to formulate such a plan of work in all directions. It should be a joint effort prepared by each head of each department and discussed and agreed upon by the Central Committee representing all shades of opinion. The plan of work for each department should (a) be acceptable to the villager and (b) fit in with all other activities in the area.

(iv) The necessity for going slowly and cautiously goes without saying, for any work hastened will end in disaster.

Financial considerations.—The scheme now disclosed is the outcome of personal experience of rural work in India and also of careful observations on similar work in other parts of India and Ceylon. For

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the last two years, I have considered how best rural development work could be introduced in spite of the present financial crisis.

In consultation with heads of departments, the suggestion was made that such a scheme could be started from existing budget allotments by a re-adjustment of staff to the area and the concentration of experimental work on the area instead of the scattered work which exists throughout this Presidency. In March 1933, Dr. Victor G. Heiser, the representative of the Public Health Section of the Rockefeller Foundation of America visited the Madras Presidency, and it was with his encouragement that I finally proceeded to formulate this scheme. Dr. Heiser believed that if such a scheme could be started, the foundation would be prepared to view favourably such work and assist it financially. Six weeks later, Dr. Heiser again visited the Presidency and saw what preliminary work had been started. As a representative of the Public Health Section of the Foundation, he said he would like a careful estimate prepared and he telegraphed for Dr. Kendrick to meet him and later visit Madras for this purpose in collaboration with me. The finances for such a scheme must be divided into recurring and non-recurring expenditure.

Recurring expenditure.—All departments were asked unofficially by me what measures they could adopt to deal with this scheme, and all expressed their willingness to start the scheme. Only the Agricultural, Fisheries and Educational Departments replied that same extra expenditure would be necessary over and above their present budget allotments for recurring expenditure. The Agricultural Department suggested the necessity for ten rural guides, who would be trained in all branches of work. This proposal has been budgeted for under Public Health to be paid by the Rockefeller Foundation (see later). The Fisheries Department wished to make a survey on lines already started in the Chingleput district and this requirement will probably be secured from the All-India Agricultural Research Council. The Educational Department desired a woman worker. This was budgeted for by the district board; while the district board also budgeted for one Engineer (overseer) to work in the area. All other departments implied that they could enter the scheme on their existing budget allotments and as above described.

In May, Dr. Kendrick of the Rockefeller Foundation visited Madras and together we went into the problem of a budget for the Medical, Research Medical, and Public Health departments. Government has already officially asked for the services of Dr. Kendrick for this rural work and he will join in early July 1933.

The budget which Dr. Kendrick framed shows an annual recurring expenditure of approximately Rs. 29,000 on the part of the Foundation for this scheme and as a set-off against the cost of staff and equipment which can be diverted by Government to this area from the existing budgets under Public Health, Medical and Research Medical. The details of this budget are submitted herewith. The proposal is that the Rockefeller Foundation of America will consider the payment of this sum of Rs. 29,000 annually for a period of three years excluding the

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cost of the services of Dr. Kendrick himself. One of the conditions of the Rockefeller Foundation is that Government should be prepared to accept the introduction of this scheme on the moral understanding that should this scheme prove successful after a period of three years, Government will continue it. Government, of course, will be the judge to decide whether or not the scheme is successful and is worthy of further expenditure of money after the lapse of this three years' period.

Dr. Heiser made it clear on his second visit to Madras that he was the representative of the Public Health and Medical Section of the Foundation, and that he could not speak for the other departments of the Rockefeller Foundation. He did say that a Sociological representative of the Foundation would be visiting India in the near future and that if this co-ordinated scheme could be started at once, this Foundation representative would be in a position to see it and express his opinion on the desirability of financial help to other departments if required. Hence the desirability of starting this scheme as soon as possible. From the above, it will be seen clearly that Government will not be expected to bear any extra recurring cost within the next three years other than that which is already budgeted for, under the existing respective departments.

With regard to non-recurring finance.—In the first instance, it would be necessary to establish village panchayats. With formation of these panchayats, each village would be basic unit from which permanent works would start. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has informed me that he has annual grants, from which he can assist these panchayats in accordance with the existing rules. Permanent work carried out by panchayats is most desirable, because the villager will take part and he will then feel that the work is his own. This is the true spirit to be inculcated for the success of such a rural development scheme.

The District Educational Council of Chingleput receives annual grants from Government for educational work and it would be necessary for this Council to pay special attention to the growth of educational work on the new lines indicated by the Educational Department. The District Board of Chingleput reserve annual grants for rural development work. If these grants are spent wisely in the area, it will be a financial source for permanent works in this area. The District Board President has agreed to this point. The Local Government, in the usual course, gives annual grants towards works for water-supplies, drainage schemes, irrigation projects, agricultural schemes, industrial schemes and the like, throughout this Presidency. From time to time such grants would come to Tiruvallur taluk. For instance, a water-supply scheme is already in contemplation for Tiruvallur town and is now with Government. The All-India Agricultural Research Council is a body which partially finances rural schemes of this kind. For permanent works, therefore, finance though possibly small at first would, I feel, be forthcoming and would grow in amount once the scheme was established and was shown to be a growing practical and business-like concern.

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The rural training ground for workers.—It has been stated that the third initial object of such a scheme would be the formation of a rural training ground for workers of all departments. This proposal would naturally take place only after the scheme was established. However, let us examine this point briefly. At present the training of both subordinates and senior grade students in most, if not all, walks of life in India to-day is essentially theoretical and is not directed at the real practical problems of rural India. So theoretical is most of this training that although the qualifying students may be full of “book knowledge” their application of this knowledge in the field is impossible and impractical. Take, for instance, my own department of Public Health. Annually 90 Sanitary Inspectors are trained at the Medical College. Their course of instruction lasts for one year and is conducted entirely in Madras City. They have a high class theoretical course and receive some practical training in the Corporation of Madras. At the conclusion of their course, they have not spent “one hour” on the real practice of the subject on which they will be employed later, namely, work in rural India. Can it be regarded as their fault, that when they are qualified and engaged as Health Inspectors, they are almost as useless as if they had never undergone any technical training at all. Their training should comprise a very large share of real practical application of their book knowledge together with the use of their hands in its truest sense. This can only be achieved if a rural training ground existed near to Madras City. To attain this point alone, a rural development scheme appears desirable. A similar state of affairs exists for the special training of Health Officers. I feel confident that my own departmental case, cited above, equally applies to all other departments.

I visualize at a later date, training camps in the development rural area where students in all branches of work would be housed and would be made to practise their field work. This step would incidentally produce extra man-power to work the development of this experimental area to a high degree of efficiency and at no extra cost; for these students would not be paid employees in the area.

Conclusion.—To summarize this rural development scheme for the Tiruvallur taluk of Chingleput district, Madras Presidency—

- (1) The spirit of co-ordination and co-operation should be all important.
- (2) The villager should be the ultimate objective. For it is he for whom we strive. He should be helped to become a good citizen and a successful agriculturist or industrialist.
- (3) If this object is to be attained the villager must be made to feel that he is taking part in the scheme, if even this takes time.
- (4) No work must be superimposed upon him without his showing signs of wanting it and without his playing an active part in initiating the work.

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- (5) All departments, local bodies, and voluntary agencies should join hands in this effort.
- (6) The objects of this rural scheme should be clearly understood by all, namely, (i) demonstration, (ii) research and (iii) training ground for students.
- (7) The necessity for Government to accept this scheme officially.
- (8) The desirability of informing the Rockefeller Foundation representative of Government's acceptance of the scheme on the moral understanding that if after a lapse of three years Government consider the scheme to be a success, they will take over this scheme.

(1)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF TIRUVALLUR.

GENERAL NOTE.

The scheme of survey is now ready, and is enclosed herewith for information.

The following points arise:—

1. Enclosed * is a diagrammatic key to the survey, which shows that the Economics department under the Professor of Economics of the Madras University, becomes the co-ordinating agent. Radiating out from the centre are the main headings dealing with the several aspects of rural life. On the outer circle, the heads of departments dealing with the several problems are indicated.
2. The scheme submitted is a provisional outline, which is subject to alteration as new facts and problems come to light during the course of enquiry.
3. In the last heading of the scheme will be seen the title 'appendices'; under this heading departmental heads will observe that special and technical aspects have been grouped. Heads of departments may, if they wish, undertake special surveys of technical problems. This would be incorporated as appendices to the final survey, and from which the economic expert will extract their bearing on rural life, in consultation with the heads of departments.
4. From the above it will be seen that heads of departments are invited to send their suggestions with regard to the scheme. In offering these suggestions, will the heads of departments be good enough to group them under (1) general, (2) technical? This will facilitate the enquiry. If this is done, it will ensure that the survey is more comprehensive and useful than any which has been carried on in India so far.

* Not printed.

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5. *Method of enquiry*—

- (1) During the month of May, each departmental subordinate on the area will get into touch with each other in informal meetings, and will demonstrate each to each, their work with special reference to the scheme of survey.
- (2) The next stage will be the survey, which will be split up into three parts :—
 - (a) The general survey of the whole region.
 - (b) Intensive investigation in selected areas.
 - (c) Enquiries into the special problems of the region.

(2)

PROVISIONAL OUTLINE FOR A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE REGION.

Section I.—Physical features.*Section II.*—Population, caste and occupation.*Section III.*—Land revenue and tenures.*Section IV.*—Holdings.*Section V.*—Irrigation and rainfall.*Section VI.*—Crops and vegetation.*Section VII.*—Agricultural methods and practice.*Section VIII.*—Cattle and agricultural stock.*Section IX.*—Rural labour.*Section X.*—Expenses of cultivation: Yield and price of land.*Section XI.*—Agricultural finance and rural indebtedness.*Section XII.*—Marketing, communications and transport.*Section XIII.*—Rural industries and subsidiary occupation.*Section XIV.*—Standard of living and rural prosperity.*Section XV.*—Defects in the economic organization of Tiruvallur, and avenues of reform.*Section XVI.*—Appendices.*I.—Physical features.*

Physical features and their economic significance.

Situation and boundaries—Area, extent, etc.

Topography.

Geological characteristics.

Soils and subsoils.

Water and drainage.

Mines and mineral wealth.

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II.—Population, Caste and Occupation.

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2. Pressure of population on the soil—Rate of increase—Density of population—Whole area—In certain villages—Population per acre of occupied and cultivated land: Variations—Causes.

3. Urban and rural population—Number of towns and villages—Classification of villages according to population—Urban migration.

4. Population according to age and sex—Total able-bodied workers—Males and females.

5. Population and castes—Classification.

6. Population and occupation (with special reference to their degree of dependence on agriculture)—Non-agricultural.

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III.—Land, Revenue and Tenures.

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2. Total area of the region—

Poramboke—Forest—Arable area—Cultivated area—Manavari—Fallows.

Dry—Wet.

Scope for extension of cultivation—Profitability.

3. Existing system of land revenue assessment and collection.

Total land revenue assessment of the region—At previous settlements.

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Highest and the lowest rates—Compounded rates—baling remissions—Area under each rate or 'Taram.'

5. Incidence of land revenue—Inequality in the incidence of land revenue between localities and individuals—Land revenue as an accurate index of the fertility of the soil.

6. Collecting season and instalments—Difficulties caused, if any; sources of payment.

7. Land revenue remissions: total amount remitted during the past several years—How far an index to the nature of the harvests.

8. Mirasi villages—Number—Chief features—Effect upon holdings and cultivation—Proportion of land revenue to the yield from land—Zamindari rents in the area.

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2. Average assessment per holding—At present—Previous years—In different localities.

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4. Fragmentation—Its real nature—Causes—Nature—Effects.

5. Cultivators' holding and owners' holding—Difference—Average area of cultivators' holding in some villages—How the evil effects of subdivision and fragmentation affect "cultivators' holding."

6. Absentee pattadars—Growth—Causes—Caste or class affected most by it—Villages where absenteeism is a marked feature—Causes—Effects of absentee landlordism—Remedies.

7. The minimum holding—Ideas about 'economic holding'—Ideas about 'economic holding'—The difficulty of determining an 'economic holding'—The size of the minimum holding—Difficulty and defect in estimating an average or minimum holding.

8. Reform:—

(i) Consolidation—Obstacles in the way—Legal—Administrative, etc.

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V.—Irrigation, Rainfall and Seasons.

1. *Irrigation.*—Chief source of irrigation in this area—Number of tanks—Wells—Kinds—Capacity to hold water—Area under each source—Dependability of the sources of irrigation—Average area grown annually with two crops—Total area protected in all seasons—Area protected in ordinary years—Chief defects—Insufficiency of irrigation sources.

2. *Rainfall.*—Statistics of rainfall for the last thirty years—Nearest rain-gauge—Rainfall by months for the past ten years—Distribution of rainfall over the region—Seasons—North-east and south-west monsoons—How it affects cultivation.

3. *Seasons.*—Worst years during the last three decades—Famines and distress—Frequency—Duration of famines—Intensity—Extent affected—Relief measures—Classes most affected—Precariousness of rainfall.

4. Methods for combating this evil—Irrigation projects—Dry farming—Tube wells, etc.

VI.—Crops and Vegetation.

1. Area cropped—Total area cropped during the last twenty years—Net area cropped (cultivated) annually—Total double crop area—Fluctuations—Causes—Area laid fallow annually—Causes—Land revenue on fallows.

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2. Crops grown in 1932-33—Area under each crop—Crops in a few previous years—Changes—Causes—Food crops and commercial crops—Garden crops and vegetables—Chief villages—Total area—Possibility for improvement—Indigo—Causes of decay—Possibility of growing other crops—Sugarcane—Betel—Plantain, etc.

VII.—Agricultural methods and practice.

1. Mode of cultivation adopted—Traditional methods and implements—For paddy—The 'irrigated' and 'unirrigated' methods—Total area under each—First crop and second crop—For other crops—Cultivating seasons—Area cropped, sowing seasons and the timeliness of the rains.

2. Manures and manuring—Kinds used—Green leaf, etc.—Chemical manures—Approximate total quantity used annually in the region. Distributing centres—Effects of chemical manures on the soil—Popularity—Estimated cost of the different varieties per acre—Preservation of manure and manure pits.

3. Rotation of crops—Practice followed—First and second crops—Agricultural improvement—Scope and extent—Better seeds and new varieties—Agricultural department and its work in the area.

4. Chief crop pests prevalent—Virulence—Frequency of attack—External and internal pests—Crop protection.

5. Tenancy—Leasing out lands to tenants—Number of non-cultivating landlords in the region—Total area owned by absentee landlords—Varam and kuttagai—The common way—Share in each case to the landlord—Kuttagai for different kinds of lands—Total area and percentage of the total 'occupied' area leased out in some typical villages—Registration of lease deeds—Lease amounts—Rack renting—Relationship between landlords and tenants.

VIII.—Cattle and Agricultural Stock.

Agricultural implements—In use—Short description—Statistics during the last few years—At present—New ploughs or improved varieties in use—Cost of the several implements—Repairing charges—Payment in kind, etc.—Duration of life of these implements—Total area per plough.

1. Cattle and livestock—Statistics (1932-33) in the previous years—Changes—Causes—Rate of increase in plough bullocks (Cf. increase in arable and occupied area)—Kinds—Sources of supply—Purchasing centres—Price for the different varieties—Cost of maintaining a pair of bullocks.

2. Cows and she-buffaloes—Milk-supply—Demand from Madras—As a source of subsidiary income to ryots—Sheep and goats—Mutton-supply, etc.

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3. Nearest breeding station—Improvement of breeds—The several breeds in use—Capacity to work.

4. Fodder supply and fodder used—Fodder grown—Grazing resources—Adequacy—Total fodder needed—Reserved forests—Silage, etc.—Methods adopted by the ryots for preserving hay—Influence of Madras on local fodder-supply.

5. Cattle sheds—Methods and conditions—Sanitary aspect—Econonizing fodder—Preserving manure, etc.—Suitability of planned and improved sheds.

6. Cattle disease—Frequency—Approximate total mortality due to epidemics per year in this region—Methods of control—Veterinary department.

7. Improvements required—Better breeding, fodder and housing control of epidemics—The problem of useless cattle.

IX.—Rural Labour.

1. Kinds of labourers—Non-agricultural—Agricultural—Village artisans—Industrial labourers—Chief occupations—Agricultural labour—Casual and permanent—Number of padials in each village—Method of securing them—Conditions of employment.

2. Quantity of labour—Chief castes that supply labour—Total labour force of the region—Males—Females—Demand for labour—Conditions affecting demand—Seasonal stress—Labour disputes and strikes—Emigration—Effects—Total area cropped annually—Approximate total labour required.

3. Quality of labour—General condition of labourers—Hours of work—Different kinds of work—Skill of the labourers—Efficiency—Need for training—Vocational training.

4. Wages—Paid to different kinds of work—Labourefs—Localities and seasons—Factors that influence the rates—Method of payment—Kind of payment—Grain, money, etc.—Extra payments—Wage rates between 1910 to 1930—Rise or fall—Effect upon the labouring classes.

5. Standard of life of labourers—Family budgets of agricultural labourers—Casual and permanent—In typical areas—Average annual income per family (of labourers)—Health and general efficiency—Prevailing diseases—Duration of illness—Unemployment—Effects—Actual receipt of wages of a few labouring families—In a year—Seasons of unemployment—Its duration—Spare time at the cultivators' disposal—Unemployment and under employment—Mobility of labour—Between localities and occupations—Caste and other barriers.

X.—Expenses of cultivation—Yield and price of land.

1. Expenses of cultivation—Difficulty of obtaining accurate date—The several stages of cultivation—Expenses for each—Conditions

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affecting the cost of each stage—Cultivation schedules—Cost of cultivation and yield per acre of land (i) single crop, irrigated and unirrigated paddy—(ii) Double crop paddy—(iii) other crops—In different localities—Expenses of cultivation and yield of some pattadars in the region—Profits of cultivation or percentage of profit from agricultural investment—Increase in the expenses of production in recent years—Effects.

2. Yield—For different kinds of land and crops—“Standard out-turns”—Gross produce—According to Ryots’ accounts—Lease deeds—Resettlement party—Prevailing kuthagai or varam.

3. Price of land—For different kinds—Different localities—Methods of sale—Factors that influence the price of land—Rise in land values—Causes and effects.

XI.—Agricultural Finance and Rural Indebtedness.

1. Extent of indebtedness—Its incidence per family, acre, land revenue, etc.—Percentage of families in debt—Variation between villages—Factors that influence the volume.

2. Centres of rural finance—Sources of credit—Geographical distribution—The most important source—A critical account of each source—Money-lenders of the locality—Co-operative credit.

3. Borrowing seasons—What is borrowed—Quantity of grain loans in certain villages—Size of loans.

4. Securities offered—Movables and immovables—Amount of indebtedness against each, in typical villages.

5. Methods—Mortgages—Simple and usufructuary—Total area mortgaged each year—Pro-notes and bonds—Pledge loans—Jewels—Crops, etc.—Hand loans “khata” accounts—Amount under each head—Growth of debt of a normal ryot.

6. Purposes for which the ryot needs credit—Total credit—Needs of the agriculturists—A rough estimate—Purposes for which the existing debt was incurred—Purposes of loans and causes of indebtedness.

7. Prevailing rates of interest—Amount under each rate—How rates are determined—The price of credit and the cost of credit—Variety of rates—Average rate—Grain rates and money rates—Rate of interest, rise or fall, causes.

8. Duration of loans and duration of debt—Mortgage loans—Stated “term” and actual “duration”—Causes.

9. Repayment of loans—Are they made with ease—Sources of repayment—Causes for non-repayment—Effects—Land transfers—Dangers—Area annually transferred.

10. Effects of indebtedness upon incentive to work—“Tying clauses,” etc.—Causes of indebtedness—Remedies—Existing ones—Real remedy—Credit reform—Creation of saving facilities—Post office savings bank—Co-operative banks—Provision of credit.

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XII.—Marketing and communications.

1. Roads and railways—Total mileage—Quality—Centres connected—Number of villages without roads and paths—Transport facilities—Bandies—Number of carts in the region—Motor lorries and buses—Cost of transport.

2. Marketing—Chief articles sold—Market centres—Geographical distribution—Shadies and fairs—Cattle-fairs—Other fairs.

3. The process of marketing—General method—(1) For paddy, (2) vegetables and (3) other things—Middle men—Petty traders—Cartmen, mandy merchants, etc.—Commissions paid—Marketing costs—Examples—The crux of the problem—Deceit and fraud—Played—Adulteration—False weights and measures—Exploitation of the ryots—Forced sale of produce—Weights and measures—Varieties in use—Effects—Advantages of standardization.

4. Defects in the existing marketing system.

XIII.—Rural industries and subsidiary occupations.

1. Sources of subsidiary income—Non-agricultural occupations in the locality—Occupation subsidiary to agriculture—Cottage industries—Kinds—Weaving—Pottery, etc., brief description—Cottage industries that might be developed.

2. Village artisans—Method of payment—Payments in kind—Annual earnings.

3. Means for developing cottage industries—How far they fit in with agricultural work—Chief classes and castes that get subsidiary income.

XIV.—Standard of life and rural prosperity.

1. Standard of life of the rural population—Variations—Factors—Locality, caste, economic status and occupation—Per capita annual income of an average family in the locality—Method of assessing income—Family budgets of typical families—Cost of maintaining a normal peasant's family.

2. Articles of consumption in the locality—Necessaries and comforts:—

- (i) Food—Daily routine meal or menu of the average ryot—Nutritional value, etc.
- (ii) Clothing and jewellery—Dressing and apparel—Different kinds—Number of tailors in the region—Number of goldsmiths—Jewellery and ornaments—Kinds used.
- (iii) Housing and house-sites—Village-site and area—Nature and extent of housing accommodation—Description of a typical house—Total number of houses and number of families in some typical villages—Adequacy of housing accommodation—Example from typical villages—Number of huts—Number of tiled houses—Terraced ones—Percentage.

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(iv) Furniture and other articles of comfort—Domestic utensils

(v) Luxuries and vices in vogue—Drink habit—Number of toddy shops in the locality—Other narcotics—Total excise revenue—For the last ten years.

3. Social customs of agriculturists—The daily routine of the villager—Amusements—Rural sports and recreations—Old and new—Fairs and festivals—Pilgrimage and travel.

4. Education and literacy—Number of schools—School children—Percentage—Boys and girls—Level of education—Quality, etc.

5. Sanitation and Public health—Public health and economic welfare—Drainage and water-supply—Drinking water—Common diseases in the locality—Mortality statistics—Agencies for prevention and cure—Medical aid—Cost and accessibility, etc.

6. Rise of prices and its effect on the standard of life and rural prosperity—Change in the standard of living during the last 30 years—Increase in the prosperity of the masses—Methods of assessing the increase.

7. Village budgets—Rural social life—Decay—Civilizing influences—Urban influence—New ideas, habits and customs—Effect upon rural life and prosperity.

XV.—Defects in the Economic organization of the region and remedies.

1. Resumé of the chief economic features of the region—Peculiarities—e.g., urban influence—demand for labour from railway workshop—Uneconomic nature of the present system of agriculture—Insufficiency of irrigation sources, etc.

2. Maladjustment between the several factors of agricultural production.

3. *Remedies*.—(a) Land, ways of economizing it: larger product per acre, etc.

(b) Labour—Measures to check seasonal waste and unemployment—Unemployment of women.

(c) Agriculture stock—Cattle and implements, improvement and economy.

(d) Others—Better farming—Improved marketing—Sufficient credit, etc.

(e) General—Education and training.

XVI.—Appendices.

1. Mortgage debt.

2. The Co-operative movement—Its achievements.

3. Rural sanitation and housing.

4. The state of education and literacy.

5. The cattle of the area.

6. Local boards and panchayats.

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7. Missionary efforts at improvement—Results.
8. Agricultural improvement.
9. Rural pisciculture—Scope and prospects.
10. Cottage industries—Methods of development.
11. Crime statistics.
12. Excise statistics.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (TIRUVALLUR TALUK).

Budget Estimate.

Items of expenditure.	Rockefeller Foundation.			From Government existing sanctioned budgets.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
A. Pay of officers—						
One first-class Health officer (Secretary and Leader) Rs. 250—600 (average Rs. 450 per mensem)	...			5,400	0	0
One Research officer, Rs. 300—15—450—20—650 (average Rs. 450 per mensem)	...			5,400	0	0
One second-class Health officer, trained as first-class Health officer, Rs. 100—300 (average Rs. 200 per mensem)	...			2,400	0	0
One second-class Health officer, Rs. 100—300 (average Rs. 200 per mensem)	...			2,400	0	0
One Sub-Assistant Surgeon—Hospital—English qualification for Tiruvallur Dispensary (average Rs. 200 per mensem)	...			2,400	0	0
Total	...			18,000	0	0
B. Pay of establishment—						
Five Sanitary Inspectors, Rs. 60—120 each (average Rs. 90); total Rs. 450 per mensem.	...			5,400	0	0
Four Health visitors at Rs. 95 each. monthly Rs. 380	4,560	0	0	...		
One Sanitary Overseer, Rs. 80 per mensem	...			960	0	0
One compounder (Hookworm) and cinema operator, Rs. 40 per mensem	...			480	0	0
Two clerks, one on Rs. 45 and one on Rs. 35, total Rs. 80 per mensem	960	0	0	...		
Eight midwives at Rs. 30 each, total Rs. 240 per mensem	2,880	0	0	...		
One Laboratory attendant, second grade, Rs. 23—35 (average Rs. 30 per mensem)	...			360	0	0
Ten S.S.L.C. men as village guides at Rs. 20 each—(No travelling allowance), total Rs. 200 per mensem	2,400	0	0	...		
Five peons, each Rs. 12—18 (average Rs. 15), total Rs. 75 per mensem	...			900	0	0
Three peons for Health officers and one peon for Sanitary Inspector at Rs. 12, total Rs. 48 per mensem	576	0	0	...		
Four peons for four Health visitors at Rs. 12 each, total Rs. 48 per mensem	576	0	0	...		
Eight female attendants for eight midwives at Rs. 7 each, total Rs. 56 per mensem	672	0	0	...		
Total	12,624	0	0	8,100	0	0
Total pay	12,624	0	0	26,100	0	0

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (TIRUVALLUR TALUK)—*cont.**Budget Estimate—cont.*

Items of expenditure.	Rockefeller Foundation.			From Government existing sanctioned budgets.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
C. Travelling allowances—						
Travelling allowance fixed, first-class Health officer, Rs. 125 per mensem	1,500	0	0	...		
Travelling allowance fixed, two second-class Health officers at Rs. 50 each, Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200	0	0	...		
Travelling allowances fixed for five Sanitary Inspectors at Rs. 20 each (Rs. 15 plus Rs. 5 house-rent), total Rs. 100 per mensem ...	1,200	0	0	...		
Travelling allowance fixed for thirteen peons at Rs. 4 each, total Rs. 52 per mensem ...	624	0	0	...		
Travelling allowance fixed for four Health visitors at Rs. 35 each (Rs. 30 plus Rs. 5 house-rent), total Rs. 140 per mensem ...	1,680	0	0	...		
Total, Travelling Allowance ...	6,204	0	0	...		
D. Contingencies—						
Rent of office building and laboratory (or Rs. 1,800 for building) rent Rs. 50 per mensem	600	0	0	...		
Stationery, stamps and printing	1,200	0	0	1,000	0	0
Furniture	1,000	0	0	250	0	0
One lorry (non-recurring)	3,500	0	0	...		
Running charges for the lorry, Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200	0	0	...		
Drugs and equipment	2,000	0	0	300	0	0
Cinema equipment	...			2,000	0	0
Films	...			1,000	0	0
Five lanterns, each Rs. 250	...			1,250	0	0
Working charges, cinema and lanterns	...			700	0	0
Preparation of films and lantern slides	...			500	0	0
Two cameras	...			200	0	0
Two boring equipments	...			280	0	0
One typewriter used	...			100	0	0
Equipment for Welfare Centre	...			500	0	0
Eight equipments for eight midwives	...			200	0	0
Three tents	...			200	0	0
One calculating machine	...			500	0	0
Contingencies (Miscellaneous expenditure). ...	1,500	0	0	...		
Well-boring equipment	...			1,000	0	0
Laboratory equipments	...			1,000	0	0
Research Laboratory from King Institute ...	...			500	0	0
Total, Contingencies ...	11,000	0	0	11,480	0	0
Grand total ...	29,828	0	0	37,580	0	0

Order—No. 1467 [50 (S)], P.H., dated 30th June 1933.

The Director of Public Health has submitted to the Government his proposals for a co-ordinated Rural Village Development Scheme in an area of the Tiruvallur taluk, comprising approximately the central one-third of that taluk, about 90 square miles in extent and including 100

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villages and hamlets with a population of 69,000 in all. The panchayat town of Tiruvallur forms the centre of the area.

2. The general objects of this Rural Development Scheme have been formulated as follows:—

- (a) To form a demonstration of real rural development and how it should be worked.
- (b) To constitute a field of rural research into administrative as well as technical matters.
- (c) At a later stage, to form a rural training ground for workers of all departments.

3. The scheme has been examined in its public health and medical aspects by Dr. Victor G. Heiser who represents the Public Health and Medical section of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is stated, that, as a result of this examination, it is hoped that the Rockefeller Foundation will be prepared to consider the grant of a recurring expenditure of approximately Rs. 29,000 per annum for three years on this scheme, provided Government approve of the scheme and provided further that after the lapse of three years they will consider taking over the scheme, should it prove successful. It, however, appears that with a view to obtain this grant of Rs. 29,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation, it is necessary to forward the approval of Government of this scheme, together with the detailed budget, for consideration by the Foundation by July 1933, and that the grant, if made, would be available from January 1934.

4. It appears from the detailed budget submitted for the public health and medical aspects of the scheme by the Director of Public Health that the proposal implies that, in the area in question, a total sum of Rs. 67,408 is to be spent yearly on this special experiment, of which the Government will spend Rs. 37,580 and the Rockefeller foundation Rs. 29,828. No indication has been given by the Director of Public Health, in respect of the Government's share, as to how far the proposals imply the employment in the area of additional establishments for the incurring of additional expenditure over and above the establishments employed or the expenditure incurred at present in that area. But the Director has assured the Government that he can find the necessary funds of Rs. 37,580 from his existing budget which is drawn for the year 1933-34. It appears to be assumed by him that for the next three years the allotments to the Public Health budget will not be less than those which have been given in the current year.

5. As regards the co-operation of other departments, no details of any kind have been worked out, but, with the exception of one or two, the discussions between the Director of Public Health and the departmental heads appear to have been entirely verbal and general. The Government gather from the report of the Director of Public Health that the departmental heads have similarly expressed their readiness to co-operate, but on the basis of their existing budget allotments and without

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the provision of additional staff at the expense of Government. In other words the underlying assumption here also is that the budget allotments of these departments will not also be less, during the next three years, than those given in the current year. The Government must make it clear from the outset that no assurance can be given, either explicitly or by implication, to warrant this assumption. The financial position and prospects of the Government are such that they cannot bind themselves for the next three years to continue in any department the scale of expenditure that they have been able to provide in the budget for 1933-34. If, therefore, the adoption of the scheme necessitates any increased expenditure in this area in any department, provision must be found for it from such grants as the Government may be in a position to make from year to year, even though this might mean the diversion of expenditure from other parts of the Presidency for the purpose of this intensive scheme of Rural Development in Tiruvallur. The Government desire to make this point clear at the outset to all concerned including the Rockefeller Foundation, from whom the grant is to be obtained, namely, that they must retain complete freedom in respect of the future allocation of funds for the activities of all departments, whether it be the Department of Public Health or any other.

6. As regards the proposed condition of the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, what appears to be asked for from the Government is a promise that, if after three years from the date of its inception the scheme is 'successful,' the Government will consider taking over the scheme, and presumably the continuing of it fully at Government expense. Here also, the Government desire to make their position clear. While the Government are not prepared to subscribe to the position, from which the scheme appears to proceed, that their officers are or have been without information as to social or economic conditions in the villages, yet they are in sympathy with the general objects of the scheme which appeal to them to be laudable and to promise possibly valuable results. *But* they must reserve to themselves entirely the right to decide as to whether the scheme has been successful and is worth continuing, and to decide also, if the scheme is to be continued, how far, in what shape, on what scale and at what cost it shall be continued, if at all. Furthermore, their undertaking is subject to the proviso that the finances of the Government at that time permit them to continue the experiment, and that the Legislative Council votes the necessary funds.

7. It appears to be intended that the general direction or control over this 'experiment' is to be in the hands of a committee presided over by the Collector as President with the Revenue Divisional Officer as Vice-President, the employees or the principal employee of the co-operating departments working in the area, being members of the committee together with representatives of local bodies or other interests. The scheme as framed by the Director of Public Health makes no attempt to define the functions or the authority of this committee. Actually its functions will be of an advisory character with the object of co-ordinating all the measures adopted by the various co-operating departments, and

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its duties will be to move the various departmental heads in respect of their respective activities. It will be understood, however, that any action that has to be taken or expenditure incurred in any co-operating department, will be done by the head of the department, if within his own normal powers, and if in excess of his normal powers, the orders and sanction of the Government must be obtained. Heads of departments must bear in mind, in this connexion, what has been set forth in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 above. The Collector and his Board, as such, will have no financial or administrative authority.

8. Subject to the foregoing remarks and stipulations, the Government are pleased to approve of the scheme submitted to them and authorize the Director of Public Health to move the authorities of the Rockefeller Foundation for the proposed grant. In doing so, he will communicate to them a copy of this order for their consideration.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

E. CONRAN SMITH,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

„ the Surgeon-General.

„ all Heads of Departments.

Copy to the Accountant-General and to all Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).

„ President, Panchayat Board, Tiruvallur, through the President, Taluk Board.

„ President, Taluk Board, Tiruvallur.

„ President, District Board, Chingleput.

„ Collector, Chingleput.

„ Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

„ Sanitary Engineer to Government.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 844 asked by Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd March 1934, page 684 supra.]

Sisters who resigned their appointments and the reasons for their resignation.

1. King George Hospital, Vizagapatam—

(1) S. Bicknell—Resigned for reasons of health.

2. Headquarters Hospital, Masulipatam—

(1) Rose Mary—Resigned on account of ill-health.

(2) Lucas Sopranatty—Resigned on administrative grounds.

(3) Mary M. Kollar—Resigned for working up a dispensary for the poor opened by the Superior General.

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3. Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool—

(1) Sister Yonette and (2) Sister Joseta—Resigned as both of them were not granted leave at the same time.

4. Headquarters Hospital, Guntur—

(1) Sister Anselma, (2) Sister Angelina and (3) Sister Reinera Verhoeven—The sisters were not willing to take night duty like other nurses and hence they resigned.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item V at page 701 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE
MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to report on an amendment to Standing Order No. 80 of the Council moved by the Hon. the Leader of the House at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1934, have the honour to report that we have met to-day to consider the amendment and that we approve of the same. We recommend that it be passed in the following form:—

AMENDMENT AS PASSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

‘Insert the words “the member giving notice of the amendments and in case he is a non-official member, the Member of Government concerned also” before the words “and a Chairman of the Council to be nominated by the President”, occurring in the first sentence of the Standing Order.’

B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI (*Chairman*).

MD. USMAN.

M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR.

C. NATESAN.

J. K. METHERELL.

P. SUBBARAYAN.

R. RANGA RAO (*Hon. the Raja of Bobbili*).

K. P. RAMAN MENON.

A. KRISHNASWAMI.

G. JAGANNADHA RAJU.

9th March 1934.

[23rd March 1934]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item VII at page 731 supra.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

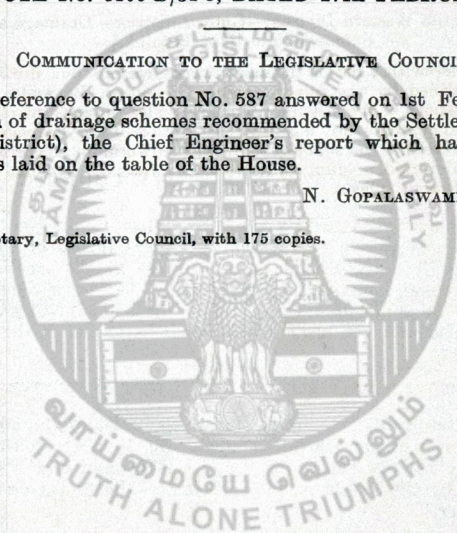
U.O. NOTE No. 3106 D/34-5, DATED 27TH FEBRUARY 1934.

COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

With reference to question No. 587 answered on 1st February 1934 (execution of drainage schemes recommended by the Settlement Officer, Guntur district), the Chief Engineer's report which has been since received is laid on the table of the House.

N. GOPALASWAMI—23-2-34.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council, with 175 copies.



வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

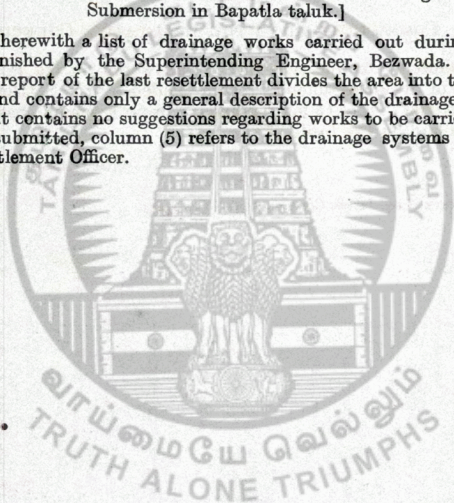
23rd March 1934]

Annexure.

Letter from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR Avargal, B.A., B.E., Officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated Madras, the 22nd January 1934, No. 1894/33 C-3.

[Drains—Kistna Western Division—Guntur district—Drainage schemes—Submersion in Bapatla taluk.]

I forward herewith a list of drainage works carried out during the last 30 years, furnished by the Superintending Engineer, Bezwada. It will be seen that the report of the last resettlement divides the area into three drainage systems and contains only a general description of the drainage difficulties in them and it contains no suggestions regarding works to be carried out. In the list now submitted, column (5) refers to the drainage systems mentioned by the Resettlement Officer.



[23rd March 1934]

Kistna Western Division—Drainage improvements carried out during the last thirty years in Kistna Western Delta.

Item number and name of work.	(1)	Brief description of the object.	Amount of the estimate.	(2)	Actual outlay.	Block number.	(3)	How far the object of the work has been realized.	(4)
1 Excavating the Poodla drain.		To take the drainage of the Nakavagu over the Garika pad outlet at 24 miles 1 furlong by converting the then existing Poodla channel into a drain up to 2 miles 6 furlongs and thence via the drainage course running parallel to the Poodla channel into the Nallamada drain. For the full development of the delta system.	19,800 rs.	Not available.	III	As the surplus sluice at the head of the drain (from Commandur canal) was not frequently silted up. Due to lack of funds silt clearance has not been done. The drain seems to relieve the Commandur canal of its excess water. Object fully realized. Further improvements also executed in 1933. It is working satisfactorily and the object of the work is realized.	I	Do.	17,000
2 Excavation and improvements to the Repalle drain.		To drain 1.8 square miles between Rodapadu and Moparu channel and thereby make it possible to harvest the crop in December. To relieve 2,388 acres of wet land in the Bapatla tank-bed from drainage.	1,820	Do.	II	Object realized inasmuch as relief is felt in low floods. There are no drainage complaints and this comes under Block No. I. This is a minor improvement.	I	Do.	1,602
3 Excavating Moparu affluent.		For giving the drain a suitable section in each reach and straightening those portions of the drain which are particularly tortuous. To improve the drainage conditions.	740	Do.	I	The improvement has been considerable and the sub-Commandur canal considerably relieved.	I	Do.	2,69,500
4 Draining the Bapatla East swamp.		For extending the Rayakam-Varahpura Kollur side drain.	2,85,749	Do.	III				
5 Extending the Rayakam-Varahpura Kollur side drain.		For giving the drain a suitable section in each reach and straightening those portions of the drain which are particularly tortuous. To improve the drainage conditions.	2,85,749	Do.	III				
6 Improvements to Suripalli drain.		For extending the Rayakam-Varahpura Kollur side drain.	2,85,749	Do.	III				
7 Appapuram Project drainage scheme.		For extending the Rayakam-Varahpura Kollur side drain.	2,85,749	Do.	III				

No.	Description	Area in acres	Cost in Rs.	Remarks
8	Excavating Peparu drain, West side channel.	490	459	It is working satisfactorily. The object of the work is realized.
9	Improvements to Vellatur affluent.	470	Not available.	This is a minor improvement.
10	Compensation for land for excavating a drainage channel for Inagarthipad lands to meet Appikatta drain.	480	363	Do.
11	Excavating a drainage channel along donka in rear of Nidubrole drainage sluice.	420	381	Do.
12	Excavating a drainage channel in Modakur village.	160	164	Object realized.
13	Excavating Kuchellapad drain.	640	537	This is a minor improvement and it has improved condition.
14	Excavating side drain by raising Northotaparrah channel.	480	395	Object realized.
15	Excavating Karunur Palli-cona drain.	220	169	Do.
16	Excavating Doppalapudi affluent.	4,570	Not available.	Has given some relief but there are other difficulties in draining the area to be dealt with. There is no drainage complaint.
17	Excavating a minor drain in Peravali village.	510	262	I
18	Improvements to Marripudy drain.	500	521	III

[23rd March 1984]

Kistna Western Division—Drainage improvements carried out during the last thirty years in Kistna Western Delta—cont.

Item number and name of work.	Brief description of the object.	Amount of the estimate.	Actual outlay.	Block number.	How far the object of the work has been realized.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19 Excavating Polarayagunta drain.	To afford relief to an extent of 1,000 acres in Nandur and Vallabharaopalem villages.	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,107	III	Object realized.
20 Excavating Nadimpalli drain.	To give drainage facilities for a large area of land between Lanjagunta channel on the east and Gulapalli channel on the west.	10,810	Not available.	II	The ryots say there has been no submersion at all after the drain was excavated. Some repairs are required now.
21 Improvements to Pollards Tennai-Zampani channel for converting the channel into a drain.	Vide remarks column ..	3,500	3,102	II	Old Tennai-Zampalli channel was an irrigation channel. The ayacut under this was transferred to Pollards channel and necessary improvements were carried out for irrigation. The old Tennai-Zampani channel was handed over to the Tennai Municipality for improving the same for effect-ive drainage of the Tennai town. It was not sanctioned as a drainage scheme and the municipality has not improved the drain till now.
22 Improving the Bhattiprolu drain from 12-0 to 16-0-410.	To relieve the submergence of wet lands under Isukapalli channel above Isukapalli aqueduct.	34,000	36,827	I	The improvements carried out did not appreciably improve the state of affairs that existed before and another estimate was therefore sanctioned (vide item No. 30 below).

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23	Excavating straight cut for the Tungabhadra drain near Kattempuddi village.	To safeguard the house-sites in the village from erosion due to the tortuous course of the drain and also to increase the fall of the drain.	2,850	2,423	II	Object realized.
24	(i) Dondupdy affluent (ii) Kollur affluent (iii) China Pulivartu drain	 of China Pulivartu village.	1,338 387 2,400	Not separately booked being part of a scheme.	I	Do.
25	(1) Excavating Zupudi affluent—Gollamudi		7,565 1,555	Do.	III	Full information is not available. They are functioning now, though the area is still having some drainage difficulties.
26	Excavating Parachuru vagu drain.	To provide drainage facilities for lands irrigated under Karenhedu block and relieve them from submersion due to the floods in Parachuru vagu.	5,900	Not available.	III	Object realized.
27	Improvements to the drainage of Marukondapadu block.	To give relief to the lands irrigated by the Bapatla tank west branch of Kanakata-palem, Narasayapalem side channel, Cherukuru tank channel, Murukondapadu channel, and its branch the Nadimi channel.	11,800	Do.	III	Do.
28	Excavating a drain on the right side of Commamur channel from 55-0 to aqueduct at 55-7.	To relieve the submergence of Swarna village.	620	603	III	Relief partial.
29	Excavating side drains along the left outer toe of Bank canal from 10-2—14-2.	Information not available	2,000	1,797	I	Object realized. There is no drainage complaint.

[23rd March 1934]

Kistna Western Division—Drainage improvements carried out during the last thirty years in Kistna Western Delta—*cont.*

Item number and name of work.	(1)	(2)	Brief description of the object.	Amount of the estimate.	(3)	(4)	(5)	Block number.	How far the object of the work has been realized.	(6)
30 Excavating a straight cut to Bhatiprolu drain from 16-4—270 to 18-5—360.			To relieve the submergence of wet lands under Isukapalli channel above Isukapalli aqueduct.		14,360	RS.	34,129	I	Relief in the area is noticeable but further improvements are necessary. The bridge needs extension of vent ways or a road dam must be added on the site.	
31 Excavating Allur drain in Bhatiprolu limits.			A portion of the original drain having been assigned to the depressed classes it was found necessary to excavate a regular drain for the drain- western side of the drain.		2,350		1,739	I	Object realized.	
32 Division of Nallamada drain.			To reduce the strain on the Tungabhadra drain due to the entering of the Kollimerta and Nallamada drains into it.		10,18,000		9,23,391	II	Relief marked.	
33 Excavating the straight cut in Bhatiprolu drain above railway bridge.			To reduce the damages to Mala-palli by floods.		380		207	I	Object realized.	
34 Extending Repalle main drain straight cut.			Relief to tail-end lands of Idu-palli and Muthupalli.		22,570			I	Object realized as seen during last floods. Work nearly completed.	